THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,718—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	1-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8	7-
22-8	12-0		22-8	12-
25-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	25-0	12-
28-0	15-0		28-0	13-8
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
39-0	20-0		39-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL	ARCADIA	6342	1500	W. B. Andrews	29th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL	COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	500	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail
BORMIDA.....On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	——	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	11th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above.
Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Aug. 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Capt. FRAME, will SAIL from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th September. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 15th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, Gwadur Muscat, Jask, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th September.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1889. Agents.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY of CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th September, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.
All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

FOR CAMP AND DISTRICT USE.

	Rs.	a.
Butter Pots.....each	1	12
Candlesticks	1	4
Chamber Utensils, with Cover	3	2
Cups and Saucers, Coffee	1	0
Do. do. Tea	1	6
Curry Dishes	4	0
Dinner, or Tiffin Carriers	9	0
Do. do.	10	8
Drinking Cups or Beakers, Egg Cups	0	8
Ewers or Jugs, 2½ pint size	2	8
Do. do. 4 do.	3	8
Do. do. 6 do.	4	4
Do. do. 7 do.	5	0
Frying Pans, round, with tinned handles	1	8
Gridirons, with fixed bars	2	0
Do. revolving	3	8
Honey or Jam Pots, covered	1	6
Kettles, with fall-down handles, 2-pint size	2	12
Do. do. do. 4 do.	3	8
Do. do. do. 6 do.	4	8
Do. do. do. 8 do.	5	0
Do. do. do. 10 do.	5	12
Kitchen Spoons	0	10
Ladles	0	8
Mugs, half pint	1	0
Do. one do.	1	4
Milk Jugs, 1-pint size	2	0
Do. 1 do. covered	2	4
Milk Pans, round, 14 inches diameter	3	0
Do. do. 16 do.	3	12
Do. do. 18 do.	4	8
Meat Dishes, 10 inches long	1	4
Do. 12 do.	1	12
Do. 14 do.	2	4
Do. 16 do.	3	0
Plates, Cheese, 6 inches diameter	0	9
Do. Dessert, 8 do.	0	12
Do. Dinner, 10 do.	1	0
Do. do. 10 do. with hot water bottoms	2	8
Soup do. 9 do.	1	0
Do. do. 10 do.	1	2
Pie Dishes, oblong, 6 inches long	0	14
Do. do. 8 do.	1	2
Do. do. 10 do.	1	6
Do. do. 12 do.	1	10
Pudding Basins, round, 6 inches diameter	0	14
Do. do. 8 do.	1	2
Do. do. 10 do.	1	8
Salt Cellars	0	8
Saucepans, with Covers, ½ pint	1	4
Do. do. 1 do.	1	8
Do. do. 2 do.	2	0
Do. do. 4 do.	3	0
Do. do. 6 do.	4	0
Soap Trays, oblong, with drainers	1	4
Spittoons	1	12
Strainers for Vegetables	1	4
Toilet Sets, complete, Plain	15	0
Do. do. Floral	18	0
Tooth Brush Trays	1	6
Tumblers, small, 14 as. ; medium, Re. 1-0 ; large	1	2
Wash-hand Basins, 10 inches diameter	1	4
Do. do. 12 do.	1	8
Do. do. 14 do.	2	4
Do. do. 16 do.	3	12
Vegetable Dishes, with covers	4	8

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys' each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
Do. Single Cane each	7	0
Do. Double Cane ,,	8	8
Do. Treble Cane ,,	10	8
Do. All Cane ,,	13	0
Frowd's Driver ,,	15	8
Patent Exceller ,,	14	8
STUMPS for Boys' use Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ,,	3	12
Do. With Brass Ferrules ,,	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points ,,	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c. each	13	8
Boy's Set, complete in box	10	8

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8 to	2	0
Do. Duke's Double Seam each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam ,,	5	8
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam ,,	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam. ,,	4	8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	5	4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ,,	7	4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ,,	16	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ,,	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes ,,	12	8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's each	7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ,,	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ,,	15	0
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung ,,	10	8
Do. do. do. Double Strung ,,	12	0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled, ,,	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ,,	12	8
Do. The Demon Slazenger's ,,	13	0
Do. The Victor Fortnam's ,,	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash ,,	13	8
Do. Ayre's Champion ,,	13	4

FOOT-BALL.

	Rs.	a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed		
No. 4—26 in. circumference each	7	0
No. 5—28 in. do. ,,	8	0
No. 6—30 in. do. ,,	9	0
No. 7—32 in. do. ,,	10	0
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.		

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match. per doz.	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, ,,	9	0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ,,	12	8
Do. Ayre's do. ,,	10	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case per set	47	
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 4² by 3½ Regulation Club each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ,,	8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles per pair	11	0

GOLF.

	Rs.	a
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 per doz.	10	8
CLEEKS each	5	8
IRONS Lofting or Pitching ,,	5	8
IRON or Brass Niblicks ,,	5	8
PLAY CLUBS ,,	4	8
PUTTERS ,,	4	8
SPOONS, Long, Middle, Short & Brassy ,,	4	8

RACKETS, FENCING, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE,
BADMINTON, FIVES, POLO, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS FREE BY R. O. P.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS
AND
JEWELLERS.

THORPE & CO.,

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz.:—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do. Rs. 4 8 to	7	8

JEWELS.

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass	15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals	28	0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt Rs. 15-8 to	22	0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals	28	0
Mark Master's Jewels Rs. 12-8 to	28	8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12	8
Past Master's Jewels. from Rs. 85-0 to Rs.	165	0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

RINGS.

Snake Ring, made of solid Gold, 2, 3, or 4 coils, Rs. 25 to Rs. 70.
Do. do. do. set with one or more gems, Rs. 65 to Rs. 600

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with red or white Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, in round, oval, or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

N.B.—Having secured the services of an able stone-cutter, a want long felt in Bombay, we are now in a position to execute Coats-of-Arms, Crest, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic or other devices, on Stone or Gold, in best style.

GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS.

All Gold, engraved or chased, in a variety of designs, Rs. 12 to Rs. 28.
All Gold Motto Rings, "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," etc., Rs. 18 to Rs. 35.

Wedding Rings of Guinea Gold, according to thickness, Rs. 12 to Rs. 30.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

A large collection of Ladies' Gold Rings of a cheaper description, set with Turquoise, Pearls, Diamonds, Corals, Sapphires, Rubies, Amethyst, etc., Rs. 15 to Rs. 70.

ESTIMATES AND CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION FREE BY POST.

BOMBAY. 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower, **MARCKS & CO., LD.,** POONA. Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.
KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.
MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPRIOR PURITY.

NOTICE.—Orders are sent anywhere in Bombay FREE of COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.		Per doz. Rs.	a.
Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle)	0	12	Plain Ærated Water	0	12
Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia)	0	12	Medicinal Soda Water	1	0
Lemonade	1	0	Do. do. as Pharmacopœia	1	0
Tonic Water	1	0	Seltzer Water	1	0
Ginger Ale	1	0	Lithia Water	1	0
Gingerade	1	0	Raspberryade	1	0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

WANTED.

A MANAGER for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, established at Nagpur.
He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to

BAPURAO DADA, Pleader,
Secretary and Manager of the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur.
Dated 7th August 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection

of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8 postage, anna

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.
Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.
Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

MACKAY & CO.,

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,

Byculla Bridge, Bombay,

Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.
Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA) CLOTHS.

MANY of the choicest Patterns of the Hand-made "MISSION" CLOTHS are imitated by Foreign Manufacturers and sold by Dealers here, of which fact intending Purchasers will do well to take a note. The GENUINE "MISSION" CLOTHS can be had, Retail and Wholesale, from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June 1889, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, on and after the 12th instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 31st August 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Per pro A. Sabapathy Moodeliar & Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.

Bombay, 9th September 1889.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises, near Sopari Baug, Parel, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September 1889, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' report, and the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 19th, to THURSDAY, the 26th September, 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Fort, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 11th Sept., 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on TUESDAY, the 1st October 1889, at 1 p.m. (local time), by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the PURCHASE of EMPTY HOGSHEADS from this Department as per Schedule No. 38.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

R. W. NICHOLSON, Lt.,
For Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER-OF-ATTORNEY which HEERJEE GOVERDHUN of Bombay, Hindoo, held from me to carry on my business, has been CANCELLED from THIS DAY, and I shall not be responsible for any TRANSACTIONS which he may enter into in my name, he not being any longer in my service.—Dated Bombay, this 10th day of September 1889.

જેરામ શીવજી દા૦ ખીમજી જેરામ.

i. e., JAIRAM SEWJEE,
By the hand of Khimjee Jairam.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any UNIVERSITY in British India or in the United Kingdom who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to vote at the Municipal Ward Elections are invited to send their names and addresses (place of residence) to the Assessor at the Municipal Office, in order that they may be entered in the preliminary Election Roll now being prepared. Any communication on this subject should be sent to the Municipal Office not later than the 16th inst.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th September 1889.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,

Extra fine quality and size,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.

		Rs.		Rs.	a.
CIGARS No. 1 ...	Per 1,000,	90 ;	Box of 50	5	0
" " 2 ...	"	60 ;	" 100	6	8
" " 3 ...	"	40 ;	" 200	9	0
CHEROOTS No. 2.	"	60 ;	" 100	6	8

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY R. LIPP AND SOHN, STUTTGART.

These deservedly popular instruments have been sent to all parts of India, and have given satisfaction everywhere. In the driest climates, and again in the most humid, they have always exhibited the most uniform and solid staying qualities. They are easy to the Touch, brilliant in Tone, and iron-bound throughout, with perfect Check-Repeating Action, and are *Manufactured especially for India to order.*

Price, Rs. 650.

Tin-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25,
or
on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Particulars on application.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory, —Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yecht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders, MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OUR Exceptionally Low Prices in Crockery, Cutlery, and Glassware are acknowledged by all in the very first dealing with us. Compare and be satisfied with "SHROFF BROTHERS."

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, No. 1 Rs. 3 and No. 2 Rs. 2-12 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, with a small share, in a well-established business. Apply to CAPITAL, care of this paper.

WANTED an experienced HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, European. Apply with testimonials, to Dr. M. L. JELOVITZ, 3, Church Gate Street.

MONEYED PARTNER WANTED, for the purpose of extending a well-established business yielding excellent profits. Apply to A. B. C., care of this paper.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES.—Absolute Security and low rates of premia. Apply to the Agents, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A EUROPEAN LADY in Bombay RECEIVES a few CHILDREN as Boarders. Healthy locality, near schools, tram, train, &c. Satisfactory references. E. S., care of this office.

TO BE LET—A Large BUNGALOW with commodious Compound, No. 319, behind Government House, Parell, five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

JAVA CIGARS equal to MANILLAS. Rs. 3 per box.—J. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

APRICOTS IN SYRUP, and PEACHES IN JUICE. Re. one per tin.—BULL and Co., General Merchants, No. 1, Surdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

VERY ELEGANT—NEW.—The Flexible Silver BRACELET with WATCH, specially adapted for Ladies. Best make, highest finish.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostance Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

RE SALE OF NAIGAUM COTTON-CLEANING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.—The Sale of the above Mill, including the Buildings, Outhouses, Machinery, &c., will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Office of Messrs NANU and HORMASJEE, Solicitors, 29, Medows Street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

HARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY

Copies can be had at the
BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES
(IN LIQUIDATION).

THE Undersigned requests that all claims against the above Company may be sent in with vouchers for examination and payment within one month from this date, after which no claims will be admitted.

E. R. FRELBORN,
Liquidator.

11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, 28th Aug. 1889.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 on each fully paid-up Share, and of Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 150 paid up, equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at the Company's Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE AT MANDVI, CUTCH,
A WROUGHT-IRON TITAN STEAM CRANE.

THIS Crane is placed on an under framing or carriage of 14 feet gauge with 12-feet clear headway in the centre. It is capable of working loads of 18 tons (Crane tested to 23 tons). The jib has a maximum radius of 33½ feet, minimum radius of 12 feet. The Crane can lift 18-ton loads, and lowers by steam or brake; can traverse the load horizontally between the maximum and minimum radii, can turn the jib through an arc of 60° and can travel the whole structure backwards and forwards with full load.

Attached to the end of the jib, on a separate carriage, is a Wild's Patent ½-yard Dredger, worked by a special lifting barrel on the Crane engine. Weight of Crane about 65 tons. The Crane was made by Stothert and Pitt of Bath in 1884, and is in good condition. For further information apply to the Dewan of Cutch, Bhuj, Cutch, or to Mr. W. S. McClelland, M.I.C.E., Mandvi, Cutch, or Jamnagar, Kathiawad.

MOTILAL LALBHAI,
Dewan of Cutch.

Cutch Dewan's Office, Bhuj, 10th August 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA
AND
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN THROUGH GOODS RATES
BETWEEN
BOMBAY
AND STATIONS ON
THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE special attention of Merchants and others is called to the very considerable reduction which will be brought into force on and after the First of October next in the rates for conveyance of Goods booked through between all the G. I. P. Railway Stations in Bombay and Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway via Poona and via Hotgi.

For particulars as to these rates, &c., see the Goods Tariffs of the G. I. P. and Southern Mahratta Railways. Full information will also be given on application to the undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager,
S. M. Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, the Second of September 1889.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Ld.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS, GUNNIES, AND TWINE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF HOOPS, GUNNIES, and TWINE at any or all of the Company's Factories during the ensuing Cotton season. Particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Company's Office, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, up to 4 p. m. on SATURDAY, the 14th September, after which hour no tenders will be received.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

By order of the Board of Directors,
P. pro. A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Ld.

Bombay, 6th September 1889.

☞ FACTS! ☜
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.	
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.	
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.	
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.	

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	"	153
TANDEMS	8	"	16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,
201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

USEFUL SILVER WATCHES.

THESE Watches can be recommended to those who do not wish to spend a large sum and still require a reliable timekeeper.

Silver hunting key-winding high class cylinder movement	Rs.	25
Do. crystal face keyless, high class cylinder movement, bold figures on dial with stout hands, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	"	30
Do. hunting key-winding lever watch, strong lever movement, serviceable	"	35
Do. hunting keyless lever, stout case, medium size	"	35
Do. double crystal keyless lever, very strong works, a good railway watch	"	35
Do. hunting key-winding lever, chased or engine-turned case, medium size	"	40
Do. half-hunting keyless lever, half-cut balance with screws	"	45
Do. crystal face keyless lever with gilt winding knob, plain case, half-cut balance with screws—very convenient size	"	45
Do. crystal face keyless lever "Campaign," so called, as they are made to withstand the roughest use. Gold winding knob, strong lever escapement, strong ratchet and click spring. A sound article at a moderate price	"	50
Do. do. do. hunting	"	65
Do. do. do. ½-hunting	"	60
Do. half-hunting keyless lever watch, compensation balance, fully jewelled ¾-plate	"	60
Do. hunting key-winding English lever watch, capped, gold balance	"	75
Do. crystal face keyless lever, gold winding knob and gold hinge, compensation balance, ¾-plate, bold figures and hands, strong railway case	"	85

A large stock of Calender, Repeater, Chronograph, and other complicated Silver Watches.

New Catalogue of Watches on application.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS

COCKLE'S PILLS,
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.
4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 85 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poessnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON.	HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.	
Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Ilollo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.

1st May 1889.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE. COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chetean d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne	...qts.	Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do.	pints	Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Grav.		
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne,	quarts	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.		
Madeira Choice Reserve	...quarts	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular	... "	Rs. 25 do.
Selected	"	Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Estate Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,

Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leibfraenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ...
Medoc	" 10 8	" ...
Les Cances	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 15 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ...

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Qts. ...Rs.	15 0 ...
Margaux	" ...	20 0 ...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	"	15 0 ...
Margaux Medoc	"	19 0 ...

From FRANZ SCARYASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Moulon	" 32 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ...
E Sime & Co.'s	" 19 2	" ...
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 4	" ...
A Dolgoon Fils & Co	" 28 0	" ...
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 6	" ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 7	" ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ...
P. Scilbeau and Fils' Brandy	" 30 0	" ...

BURGUNDY

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	...
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	730
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 10	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,080	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	229			210
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,800
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	415
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	455
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1 150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		250nl.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1 308	1,00	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9 345	100	100	Rs. 3	91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	200
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,00	1,00	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	12	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,900	1 00	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	730
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,170
CityofBombay M'f'g.Ld	730	1,00	1,000	Rs. 0	1,0 0
Co'aba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	145
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	440
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	510
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,41½	50	50	Rs. 50	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 ..	1,00	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,00	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,00	1,00	..	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	..	660
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,000
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	50	Rs. 2	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	310
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	50	Rs. 2	665xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	(		100
Increased	1,483	250	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	..	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 45	940
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	680
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 40	960
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S.	5000		1,00	Rs. 100	1,300xd
Mahalurmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,650
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	630
National S. & W. Co	800	1,0	1,000		250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	390
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,095
Prince of Wales S.	2,180		125		30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	800
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,110
sson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,090
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soondercas S. & W	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	385
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	835
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld.	800	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg.	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	540

MISCELLANEOUS.

cock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	} 10	202
	{ 750	150	150	} p.ct	152
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	600
BombayFlour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	885
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	11
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	367½xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	0	1000	Rs. 99	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000		95	...	95
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M Mcdy & Co.	000	1	125	Nil.	35 48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	585xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1.000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-14-6
Carolas	,, 247
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 287
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-9
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98 5-1
Four-and-a-half per cent.	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4¼d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs	3 Do do.	74½
Do.	6 Do. do.	175¾
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do. nil
China	60 Do.	do. 221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·815
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·792
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	88·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·2
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·220
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	9·81
,, year	62·14
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th Sept.	·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Cricket: Colaba Garrison *vs.* Parsi C. Club, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Amphitrite (s), from Trieste; Eden Hall (s), Cardiff; Busheer (s), Kurrachee; and Arabia (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—I. M. S. Clive and Tenasserim, Labourdonnais (s), and Assam (s), for Aden; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa, &c.; and Bisagno (s), Hongkong.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Labourdonnais left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Amphitrite entered and the steamers Orion and Rafaelle Rubattino left the dock yesterday.

A MISSING WOMAN.—Gopal Baloo, residing at Khara Talao, reports that his wife, aged 15 years, has been missing since 4 o'clock on Monday morning last.

REPORTED THEFT.—Essub Hassum, who keeps a shop at DeSouza Street, reports the theft of 31 ivory bangles, valued at Rs. 120, from his shop on Sunday night last.

COLABA GARRISON *vs.* PARSEES.—A cricket match is to be played to-day between Colaba Garrison and the Parsee Cricket Club on the Gymkhana ground, commencing at 11 o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo labourer named Narayen Hurry was admitted on Monday evening last at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital with his right leg fractured, which he sustained by a bag of linseed that he was carrying accidentally falling upon him.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,342. Of these, 605 were new admissions, consisting of 252 males, 138 females, and 215 children, the average daily attendance being 75·54.

A DEFAULTING BUTCHER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a Hindoo butcher, named Bhasker Succaram, was charged by Mr. Enoch Solomon, Market Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with bringing mutton from Coorla into the city of Bombay for sale, not slaughtered at the Municipal slaughter-house at Bandora, and without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

A MUNICIPAL MUCCADUM IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Mr. C. Morar Rao, Inspector in the Detective Branch of the Bombay Police, charged Surfoodeen Dada Meah, a muccadum of Municipal sweepers of No. 5 Ward, E Division, before Mr. P. Ryan with receiving illegal gratification from several municipal sweepers working under him in that ward. On the application of the police officer the case was postponed for hearing for a fortnight.

THE THEFT AT UPPER COLABA.—About 11 o'clock on Monday night Mr. Sanders Slater, barrister-at-law, residing at Colaba, found his missing cash-box lying broken open on the verandah of his house, containing private letters and the following articles:—One gold scarf pin, three silver scarf pins, a silver fruit knife in case, two cigarette holders with cases, and a measuring tape. All the letters were found saturated with water. Some other property that was in the box is still missing.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Baboola Tank Road, respecting the death of a Mahomedan, who was found drowned in the Baboola Tank on Monday evening last. Deceased was seen on Sunday last sitting on the wall of the Baboola Tank swaying himself about. He was drunk, and when he was told to get down from the wall by one Govind Dewjee he abused him. Deceased appeared to be a Mahomedan labourer, about middle age. The body was dressed in a shirt, trousers, and jacket, with a handkerchief tied round the waist. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A battakie was beaten through the town, and several persons went and looked at the body, but no one could identify it. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following winning numbers are announced:—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green	Line Up		½	C045422
Blue	,, ,,		I	C274040
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Brown	Line Down		½	C043574
Blue	,, Up		I	C264911
Lavender	,, ,,		,,	C330220
,,	,, Down		,,	C366320
Brown	,, Up		,,	C393861
Yellow	,, ,,		,,	C597907
,,	,, Down		,,	C599695
Green	,, Up		,,	C624875
,,	,, Down		,,	C628508
Special	,, Up		,,	C781255
,,	,, Down		,,	C956349
Brown	,, Up		1½	C006161
Yellow	,, Up		,,	C079203
Special	,, Down		,,	C129650
Lavender	,, Up		2	C014019

CRICKET.

G. I. P. R. PAREL GYMKHANA *VS.* BYCULLA UNITED C. C.

THE return match was played on Saturday last on the Esplanade resulting in a win for the former by 12 runs on the 1st innings. Scores:—

G. I. P. R. PAREL GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lynn b Hardie	10	c Chitts b Fernandez	28
Lillywhite b Fernandez	3	b Fernandez	4
Lewis c Binks b Purvis	20	b Hardie	0
Sawyers b Fernandez.	3	b W Howard	30
Seaford b Fernandez	9	c Hardie b W Howard	14
Pennock c W Howard b Purvis	18	b W Howard	2
Smith l-b-w b Binks	0	b W Howard	2
Twiss l-b-w b Purvis	0	b W Howard	16
Holdway b Fernandez	9	b W Howard	1
Glover b Fernandez	4	not out	1
Munro not out	2	b Binks	4
Extras	29	Extras	8
Total...	107	Total...	110

BYCULLA UNITED C. C.

1st Innings.	
Hardie b Lynn	7
West b Lynn	1
Fernandez b Sawyers	10
Desmier b Lynn	10
Chitts b Lynn	19
Binks b Lynn	2
W Howard b Sawyers	32
C Howard c Lynn b Pennock	3
Purvis b Pennock	1
Linsdale not out	0
Barnes b Pennock	2
Extras	7
Total...	95

MADRAS.

A PRISONER REQUESTS THAT HE MAY BE HANGED.—Prisoner Peddireddy Kristnareddy was recently charged before Mr. C. Ramachendra Iyer, the Acting Sessions Judge of Nellore, with having, on 29th June last, murdered his wife Nagamma, aged about 40 years. The medical evidence showed that there were three wounds on the head of the deceased woman; that the skull had been fractured, and that the fracture was sufficient to cause immediate death. There was no direct evidence to prove the murder, and the whole case rested upon the detailed confessional statement of the accused. Before the Sessions Court the prisoner pleaded guilty, and repeating the confessional statement which he had made to the committing Magistrate, asked the court to pass upon him sentence of death and not one of imprisonment. He said—"I shall state the truth. The court should not let me go. I cannot suffer imprisonment. If I am sentenced to be hanged I shall state the whole case." He then went on to state that he had for some months closely watched his wife, whom he had suspected of infidelity, and that on one occasion he caught her in act of committing adultery with a goldsmith. He detailed the circumstances of the murder, and wound up his confessional statement thus:—"I request that I may be ordered to be hanged. I do not want any other punishment. I want the property that was on the dead body to be delivered to my two children in my presence. I want to see my children. I wish that four silver gasulu worth Rs. 16 should be converted into bangles, and that I should be allowed to wear them for four ghadias, and then they should be given to my daughter." The Session Judge was of opinion that the murder was a premeditated one, and, concurring with the assessors, found prisoner guilty of murder, and sentenced him to be hanged. This sentence was confirmed by the High Court.

THE DUFFERIN BRIDGE.

WHEN the break in the Dufferin Bridge was first discovered on the 2nd of August last, says a Benares correspondent, it was thought that the trains would not run through Benares over the new bridge for at least 14 days, but owing to the unremitting efforts of Mr. Meares, the Executive Engineer, who almost lived on the scene of his operations, the Dufferin Bridge was reopened for through traffic this morning at 8-20, when the 51 up-local train passed through. Government might act gracefully by recognising the services rendered by Mr. Meares, as by his untiring exertions the stoppage has been so expeditiously removed, saving some thousands of rupees per day. It is to be noted that the longest time occupied in transhipping passengers and their luggage during the day was only ten minutes, and no trouble nor expense was spared on the score of coolies, &c., and the arrangements were nearly perfect. I am told not a single package or passenger's luggage or booked parcel has been mislaid or miscarried during the transhipments.

The whole of the military defence block-house to the south has not been dismantled, a wall facing the bridge being allowed to stand which now gives the entrance to the bridge rather unsightly appearance. The most difficult part of the dismantling consisted in the removal of the slabs of Chunar stone, with which the upper portion of the military defence block-house was ornamented, as some of the stones weigh about two tons. Mr. Creed, the Traffic Inspector of this division, has had a trying time of it, superintending the transhipping arrangements of passengers and luggage from one train to another during the continuance of the break.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. A. MILEY, Officiating Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, has proceeded to Simla on special duty.

IN order to enable the officers and men of the 23rd Pioneers employed at the Khojak to visit their homes, the Government of India has been pleased to authorise the North-West Railway authorities to issue passes once in every two months from Killa Abdulla to Lahore and back at the rate of one per diem to two native officers and sixty rank and file employed.

AN officer proceeding on leave to the colonies and being desirous of drawing his furlough pay through a colonial treasurer should apply for a warrant to the pay examiner of the circle in which he is serving, and should forward with his application his regimental last-pay certificate. Should, however, an officer on proceeding on leave to the colonies desire that his furlough pay be paid in England, his final last-pay certificate should invariably contain a specified statement that no instructions have been given for the issue of his pay through a colonial treasurer.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—4 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—150 hogsheads ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clan Buchanan s—1 hogshead whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Govino s—46 cases oilmanstores, &c, B Nazerally; 100 cases matches, Finlay, Muir and Co; 110 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee; 108 cases whisky, Cowasjee Bros; 600 barrels blasting gunpowder, G Gahagan and Co; 24 octaves sherry, Phipson and Co.
Sutlej s—3 cases toys, Bolton and Co; 16 bales paper, K Abdoolhoosein.
Lycia s—30 packages clocks, Mooljee Gangjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Labourdonnais s—19 cases wine and spirit, RK Parakh and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais—41 case watches, G G Cbarpie; 3 cases saffron, B and A Hormarjee; 2 cases saffron, S Naran and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbela s—20 cases medicine bottles, Thakersey Bhanjee.
Clyde s—4 cases eau-de-cologne, Treacher and Co.
Govino s—15 cases polished plate glass, S Dosogne and Co; 200 boxes candles, A Ahmedjee.
Lycia s—25 cases beer, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

FROM HULL.

Apollo s—100 cases watches, A M Hasunally, 24 casks salammoniac, H Goculdass; 20 bales strawboards, A Tyebally; 50 cases matches, A H Dawoodbhoy; 355 cases matches, A Shaikadum; 25 cases matches, E Allibhoy; 11 bales strawboards, E Abdoolhoosein; 25 cases matches, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—32 bales wool, Coverjee Vusonjee; 214 bales cotton, Robertson Bros and Co; 49 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 13 bales coir fiber, D Khetsee.
City of Carthage s—20,240 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, M Govindram; 228 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, J Dhanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—11 bundles teeth, A C A Rahiman.
Apollo s—7 cases country drugs, Bertie, Smith and Co.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—296 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—52 cwts gum arabic, F Hurst; 1 bundle Cambay carpets, F Masotti; 1,000½ cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assam s—2 boxes silver coins, New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld.
Persia s—8,098 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts castorseed, and 1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, F S Batliboi and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.
Merton Hall s—32 cwts gum, E Mamodally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—44 cwts Zanzibar cloves, C Khimjee; 89½ cwts raisins, M M Essabhoy; 87½ cwts raisins, Quan Lun Esoo.
Maria Teresa s—117 bales twist, Tata and Co; 120 bales twist, D P Marker; 25 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co.
Peshawar s—100 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co Ld; 75 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 81 bales twist, P F Talati; 50 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 50 balas twist, Sassoon G David and Co; 100 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, N J Ebraham; 50 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 100 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co, Ld; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 16 cases condiments, M Poonjajee and Sons; 8 bundles tusks, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—605 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 175 bales twist, S Abraham; 200 bales twist, N J Abraham; 250 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 325 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, E J Abraham; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebram; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Maria Teresa s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Peshawar s—275 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co, Ld.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Peshawar s—350 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Merton Hall this evening in the Victoria Dock at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90	£14,689,900
Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 31st August 1889	£ 6,786,100
Balance to be remitted from 1st September 1889 to 31st March 1890	£ 7,903,800

THE popularity of Rifle clubs in British regiments in India has become so great that commanding officers find the quantity of ball ammunition supplied to the men is insufficient to meet all the demands. A correspondent in a military cantonment in the Punjab suggests that no limit should be placed upon the quantity of ammunition obtainable by soldiers on payment, so long as their officers see that it is expended in a legitimate way. The suggestion is a good one, as only by practice other than that which has compulsorily to be gone through can the men become first-class shots. As the necessity for good shooting is now being proclaimed every day more earnestly, there should be ammunition in abundance always available in regimental magazines.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

YESTERDAY morning H M's S Turret Ship Abyssinia entered, and Torpedo Boat G left the Government Docks on Monday.

THE Pilgrim s s Deccan, 3,022 tons, Captain W H Atkinson, sails to-day for Jedda *via* Aden with a general cargo.

THE Italian s s Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain G Veale, sailed yesterday for Hongkong *via* Singapore with a general cargo, and Mr Teadon, as cabin passenger.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,226 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff, with a cargo of 4,410 tons of core. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 539 tons, Captain J. Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday noon from Kurrachee with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. King, and 3 children, cabin passengers, and 92 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain W Major, sails to-day for Marmagao with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Marmagao—Mr V Maurau, Doctor A B D Souza, wife, and Miss Viegas and Mr S P Vaz and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 672 tons, Captain G Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Busreh with a general cargo, 5 cases opium, and the following passengers:—From Busreh—Lieut Murray, and Mr W Day. From Kurrachee—Mr J A Jones, Mr Hajee Sulleman, Mr W Askhar, and Mr Legett, and 65 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Amphitrite, 2,485 tons, Captain J Nicolic, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Trieste with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Trieste—Mr Hoffmann, Mr Jones, Mr A K Hindi, Mr Lackenbach, Mr Telke, Mr Herrenstein, and Mr Meling. From Brindisi—Lieut W H W Perroff. From Aden—Dr Z Yeroniknaky, Abdool R, and 15 deck passengers. During the voyage, one native, named G Gadoji Talasgyant, died of tuberculosis.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Tanjore	1452	Raffin	A	H. Cassum & Co.
,, Apollo	2051	Morgan	B	F. Muir & Co.
,, King Arthur	1017	Raffin	C	F. Muir & Co.
,, Calder	400	McAdam	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, City of Carthage	1716	Frame	D	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Govino	1488	Tyson	M	F. Muir & Co.
,, Deccan	3022	Atkinson	P	H. Cassum & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peshawar	2136	Moule	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Bisagno	1499	Valle	4	F. Bozzoni.
,, Thibet	1671	Preston	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Amphitrite	2185	Nicolic	6	A. H. Lloyds & Co.
,, Orion	1833	Vidos	7	A. H. Lloyds & Co.
,, Maria Teresa	2011	Deperis	8	A. H. Lloyds & Co.
,, Oriental	939	Major	9	M. Mackenzie & Co
,, Lycia	2035	Boyle	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2046	Hughes	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, Kilwa	993	Shepherd	11	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Amphitrite (s)	Nicolic	Trieste, Aug. 22.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Cardiff, Aug. 13.
	Busheer (s)	Forbes	Kurrachee, Sept. 7.
	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Busreh, Aug. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	I. M. S. Clive	Creagh	Aden.
	I. M. S. Tennasserim	Butterworth	Aden.
	Labourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Aden.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Mercello	Genoa, &c.
	Assam (s)	Gadd	Aden.
	Bisagno (s)	Veale	Hongkong, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peshawar, for China, &c.
,, Eden Hall, for Liverpool.
,, Calder, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Decc

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Smith and Wellstood's English cooking stoves (for burning coal, coke or wood fuel) of various designs, patterns and sizes" such as "Baroness," "Marchioness," "Fortress," Actress, "Victoress," Plantress," "Little World," "Mistress," and "Trafford."

Illustrated catalogues can be had from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, September 11, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL OF THE NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI. of 1882 and of the Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and pursuant to the agreement, dated the 26th day of September 1888, and made between the Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and Pestonjee Jardeseer Hormanjee Wadia, the official liquidator thereof, of the one part, and the Kankeshwar Spinning Company, Limited, (now in Liquidation) of the other part, which agreement was on the 13th day of October 1888 sanctioned by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott in Chambers.

It is hereby notified that the land, buildings, goodwill, boilers, engines, machinery, plant, fixture, implements, utensils, and other the mill premises, belonging to the said Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, and lately in the occupation of the said Kankeshwar Spinning Company, Limited, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. in one lot on account and at the risk of the said Kankeshwar Spinning Company, Limited, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September 1889, at 4o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies to the official liquidator at their office No. 29, Meadow Street.

Particulars of the land above referred to.

All the piece of land situated at Naigaum, near Dadar, in the city of Bombay, admeasuring 7,275 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Katruck, on or towards the south by the property of Babajee Cassinath and Dunkjee Cassinath, on or towards the east by the Naigaum Road and on or towards the west by a private road, the property of the said Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Katruck and Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Katruck, which said premises are comprised in and expressed to be demised by a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 15th day of October 1885, and made between Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Katruck and Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Karuck of the one part and the said Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the other part.

Admission to view the premises can be made on application to the undersigned or to the Official Liquidator.

For further part culars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, the Attornies to the Official Liquidator, at their office No. 29, Medow Street, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 11, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a mahogany slate bagatelle table, English safe on stand, pictures, lamps, carpets, &c, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia and Dorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, the executors of the Will of Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia, and at the risk of Hajee Abdo Ahmed, the undersigned will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeseer Hormanjee and Dinshaw, solicitors for Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, or to the undersigned.

All that piece of land, admeasuring 1,213 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue under No.—with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Nos. 13 and 14, bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Cawasjee Patel Street, on the north by Tod Street, and on the south by the property known as Patel's family house, and which said premises have for many years past been in the occupation of the heirs of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

SALE OF PORTABLE ENGINE, BOILER, IRON BARGE, WAGGONS, &c, AT TANK BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are intructed to sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder to close partnership account—

1 portable engine 8-horse power, in good working order.
1 old boiler,
20 complete waggons, 3 feet guage, with steel wheels.
1 iron barge, 150 feet long, 30 feet broad, and 9 feet deep, in working order.
4 teak trunks.
1 new 5-ton patent block, also about 50 tons scrap iron, old fish-plates, angle iron, plate iron, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of THOMAS WALMSLEY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILLOWNERS, MILL FURNISHERS AND OTHERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE MILL STORES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. JAMES L. GREAVES, to sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. James Greaves and Co. in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of mill stores, consisting of 1, 1½, 1¼, 2, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, and 6 inches leather beltings, 5" and 6" canvas beltings, roller skins, mule bandings, throstle bandings, tin bandings, scroll bandings, English bundling twine, ¼, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch, soap stone pickings, 1-inch round canvas, core packings, asbestos, millboard sheets 40" by 40," 16 and 18 oz. roller cloths, shuttles, white leather sewing laces, leather picking bands, oak-tanned bu fallo pickers, stripping cards, 9 and 12 inches long collar skewers, 10 inch plain wired and patent shield slubbing tubes, 7 inch patent shield and wired roving tubes, and Mason's roving tubes, 5 inch Magenta-colored Rabbeth bobbins, 5 inch green and red weft pins with shields, spindle oil, shafting oil, ring throstle oil, cylinder oil, China clay, one "The Simplex" fire extinguisher, kegs of paint, &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CAWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Sha Vurjaj Govaee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Peerbhoy Goolamhoosein, the following valuable and landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground held on lease for a term of 50 years from 21st September 1888 granted by the Trustees of Panjapole, together with the newly built four storied dwelling house, open on all sides, standing thereon situate on the south side of Cawasjee Patel Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 159 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 191, new No. 1539, old Survey No. 23 and new Survey No. 673, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. and bounded on the East by the property of Naron Ramjee, on the West by the 3rd Panjapole Lane, on the North by the said Cawasjee Patel Tank Road, and on the South by the property of Dayal Bhimjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ottunsher Road, Thanna, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood and camp furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging K. O. lamps, carpets, a Schiemayer and Soehne's square pianoforte, excellent one, in good order, a self-driving victoria with movable coach box and back seat, with a C. B. brown pony, 13 hands, about 6 years, saddle, &c., the property of G. PAGE, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NANABHOY LANE, COMMONLY CALLED CAMA STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instruction from the Administrator-General as administrator of the late Hustomjee Cawasjee Hassatya, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Nanabhoy Lane, in the registration sub-district of Fort, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 23 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 164 and 183, containing by admeasurement 175 and two-thirds square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Nanabhoy Lane, on the west by the property lately belonging to Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama, deceased, on the east by the property lately of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, deceased and on the north by a public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 11, 1889.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plans, &c., &c., the property of R. SIVEWRIGHT, Esq., proceeding on leave.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built victoria (Victoria Carriage Company), in excellent order, bought in London March last.
1 set of brass-mounted English-made double harness, nearly new.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built, glass fronted minature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong Victoria, with removable coach-box.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 Flea-bitten grey Arab, 14½, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay arab galloway, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ON THE DADUR ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Thaker Tricumdas Mooljee, Khimjee Valabudas, Mooljee Lukmidas, Ruttonsey Premjee and Hurrivalabdas Nursey, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Manockji Edulji Contractor, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 609 square yards, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of three storeys erected and standing on a portion thereof, facing the Dadur Road, on the west side thereof, being 42 feet in length and 65 feet in breadth, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 645 and street No. 5, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant fazendaree land of the said Manockjee Eduljee, on or towards the west by the Dadur Road, on or towards the north by another house of three storeys of the said Manockjee Eduljee, and on or towards the south by a chawl or range of buildings of the said Manockjee Eduljee Contractor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DADUR ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and under the power of sale reserved to them in a deed dated the 13th day of October, 1888, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Manockjee Eduljee Contractor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned properties :—

Lstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, whereof Bachubai, widow and executrix of the last will and testament of the late Cowasjee Rustomjee Banaji and Merwanjee Cowasjee Majra and mortgagor, leased by him from the said Hurl Dwarkajee (under lease, dated 19th September, 1888), hereinafter fourthly described, partly by the Dadar Road aforesaid, and partly by the properties also belonging to the said mortgagor and at present sold and mortgaged by him to Shavuckaha Pestonjee Niramwalla, and the trustees of Kanjee Khetsey, respectively ; on or towards the north by a passage and beyond that partly by land also granted to the said mortgagor by the said Buchoobai, widow, and Merwanjee Cowasjee Majra and hereinafter secondly described, and partly by the property of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay ; and on or towards the south partly by Hurl Dwarkajee Thakoor, and partly by the property of Ballajee Sitaram, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 36, 294, and 101, and new Nos. 14490 and 14215, and which said three buildings are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Nos. ..... and all of which are at present in the occupation of the said mortgagor or his tenants.

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, whereof the said Buchoobai, widow, and Merwanjee Cowasjee Majra are the fazendar, situate, lying and being on the east side of Dadur Road, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 430 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, on or towards the west also by the property of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, and beyond that by the Dadur Road, on or towards the north also by the property of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, and on or towards the south by a passage, and beyond that partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the property belonging to the said mortgagor, and at present sold by him to the said Shavuksha Pestonjee Niramwalla, and which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 36 and new No. 14490, and is in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

3rdly.—All that piece of parcel of fazendaree land or ground, containing by admeasurement about 609 square yards, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house of three storeys, erected and standing on a portion thereof, facing the Dadur Road, on the west side thereof, being 42 feet in length and 65 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 645 and street No. 5, and bounded as follows : That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the vacant fazendaree land of the said mortgagor, and partly by a chawl firstly hereinabove described ; on or towards the west by the Dadar Road aforesaid ; on or towards the north partly by another house of three stories, lately sold by the said mortgagor to Shavuksha Pestonjee Niramwalla, and partly by a portion of ground firstly hereinabove described ; and on or towards the south partly by a range of buildings and partly by a portion of ground firstly hereinabove described, and at present in the occupation of the said mortgagor or his tenants.

4thly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the east side of Dadar Road outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 845 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the ground hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the property of Ballajee Sitaram, on or towards the west by ground left vacant by order of the Municipal Commissioner for improvement of road, and beyond that by the Dadur Road aforesaid ; on or towards the north by the property hereinabove firstly described, and on or towards the south by the property of Ballajee Sitaram, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 101 and new Nos. 14244 and 14353, and new survey No. 12043, and is in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

The property hereinabove thirdly described is to be sold, subject to a prior mortgage claim thereon of the trustees of the late Danjee Khetsey for Rs. 15,500 with interest, under an indenture, dated 19th day of May, 1883, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said trustees of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khanderao Morojee, at his office, No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and DESIRABLE VACANT PIECES of LAND, on PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On behalf of the owners Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following piece of land either in two or three lots, as will suit the convenience of purchasers :—

All that piece of land, situate on the east side of Pedder Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the south by a private road belonging to the vendors, on the east by a public passage called Gowan, and on the west by Pedder Road.

If the property is sold in two lots, each lot will have a frontage of 145 feet to the west and on Pedder Road, and the areas of the lots will roughly be 3,000 and 2,000 square yards respectively. If sold in three lots, each lot will have a frontage to the west and on the said road of about 96 feet, and the areas of the lots will roughly be 1,900, 1,600 and 1,500 square yards.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, opposite Mount Mary's Church and behind Mr. Jairazbhoy's Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, fancy table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of P. E. CAMERON, Esq.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 1 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEP. 10.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. lower yesterday in London, at 97⅛ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 107¾. Reuter quotes Bar Silver 1-16d. higher, at 42 7-16d. per oz. ; but we hear from private sources that there are no sellers at the enhanced rate. Last Friday's quotations are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. In Paris, Rentes remained at 86 ; but Exchange on London was 1½ centime higher, at 25·29½.

In the General Produce Markets Wheat was inactive, but quotations are the same as last week's both from London and Liverpool ; Linseed was quiet but steady and unchanged in value. Rapeseed was firm, and Calcutta Brown to arrive was 3d. per quarter higher, at 41s. 6d., Cawnpore Yellow being unaltered, at 49s. per quarter to arrive.

Cotton closed quiet in Liverpool last evening, Surats steady, the day's sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. Mid-American remained at 6¾d. per lb., and all other spot prices were unaltered ; but American Futures were 1-32d. lower for the nearest and December-January deliveries, and 3-64d. down in all other positions. The day's imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market had been quiet.

In New York, 11⅛ was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands ; but September Futures were 5 points higher, at 10·66 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales ; and the arrivals of the new crop now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts	20,000	13,000	22,000
Two days' Receipts	33,000	18,000	39,000
Since 1st September	90,000	57,000	139,900

Our local Cotton market has been very quiet to-day, and the only fresh business reported is the purchase by spinners of a few hundred bales of Wadhwan at Rs. 202 and Nuggur at Rs. 203 from stock. Enquiry from exporters for contracts in the new crop appears to have died away again and on this line only a little business between dealers in Broach has transpired. Prices are unchanged.

WHEAT is dull, and transactions have been upon a very small scale, but we report no further decline in rates, dealers being unwilling to lower their pretensions in view of the state of Receipts, the figures for which from the 1st January now show a falling off of over 4 million cwt. compared with those for the corresponding period last year, the continued abstention from buying of exportors notwithstanding.

SEEDS have also from quiet now become dull, further business being out of the question with the other side, as the basis of current quotations, and little has transpired in this market to-day. Previous rates are still asked, however, and we repeat last evening's quotations for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	803	bales.
Wheat	10,203	cwt.
Linseed	5,699	"
Rapeseed	4,705	"
Poppyseed	770	"
Castorseed	3,711	"

FREIGHTS are quiet at about our last quotations. The City of Carthage booked Wheat for Liverpool yesterday at 21s. 3d. to 21s. 9d. per ton, and to-day the Persia has filled up for Marseilles at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Following the upward movement in Silver, referred to above, this market has been firm to-day at an advance of 1-32d. in rates, though the amount of business passing has been very small. Some Merchants' Bills were taken for the mail at 1s. 4 17-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits ; but 1s. 4 9-16d. was the last quotation at the close, and this for future delivery as well as ready. Bank remittance is 1-32d. higher from October onwards than for ready business. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·74¾d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has improved to-day. The Calcutta quotation for Fours came 98 5-16, but here the rate soon after opening became 98 7-16 to ½ for cash, and 98 7-16 and 98 5-16 for the next and October settlements respectively, with buyers for both accounts. Thereafter rates settled down to 98 7-16 for cash, 98½ for the next account, and 98⅝ for October, at which they closed ; with 4½ per cents 102⅔ nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a little movement in this market, but it has been confined to Mill shares, and with a solitary exception has been downward. Alliance, Colaba Land and Mill, Indian Manufacturing, Jewraj Balloo, and Manockji Petit are all Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 550, Rs. 700, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 940, and Rs. 1,200, while City of Bombay Manufacturing are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 1,000, and Oriental, at Rs. 390, Victoria Mannfacturing are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 835.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ " "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	86
4 per cent. Rupee paper	66¾
4½ per cent. "	68¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	42 7-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(SEPTEMBER 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Aden at noon to-morrow (Wednesday).

Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Guadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 9-50 on Thursday, the 12th.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	5	19	...	20
Suez	10	6	28	1	32

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 10th Sept. 1889.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	58	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	11	...	2
" Madras	...	25	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 9.

10 p.m.	80·8

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	82·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

EDULJEE DINSHAW Sent 10, at Cumballa Hill, the Infant son of Eduljee Dinshaw of Kurrachee. Funeral this morning at 7 a.m.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

THOMAS—September 7, at Sea, on board the P. and O. Thames, near Aden, Morgan Robert Thomas, of Builth, Brecknin, Wales.—By telegram.—(English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOWARD—September 3, at Gya, the wife of W J Howard, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

ONRAET—August 25, at Morar, the wife of H F Onraet, Esq., Inspector-General, Gwalior Police, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

THE Corporation at the meeting held yesterday afternoon dealt with the pending proposal to change the time of the departure of the English mails to Sunday as a question of urgency at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner. The President in putting the resolution of urgency, which required a majority of three-fourths and was carried by a unanimous vote, stated that he had found remarkable unanimity not only amongst the European inhabitants, but also amongst the Hindus, Mussulmans, Jews, and Parsees, in condemning a measure which could not fail to act disastrously by abolishing the one day of rest which tradition and usage had made common to them all. Instead of being a day of repose after the week's toil the Sunday would become, as the mail-day necessarily is, the most arduous and anxious of the whole seven. The shops would have to be kept open for the supply of the passengers who come to Bombay from all parts of India and have to make final provision for the voyage at the last moment. On the other hand, these passengers would find the Banks closed, so that it would be necessary for them to antedate their arrival in Bombay, thus incurring additional cost and losing time, which is often very limited in the case of officers and others going home on short leave. The Hon. Mr. Mehta seconded the proposal of Mr. Geary to memorialise the Secretary of State against the proposed innovation, and he stated that the people of India had in various ways been made to feel that in such matters Colonial opinion and Colonial sentiments had an influence on the Government in London which was denied to Indian interests and Indian opinion, and the present instance showed that the feeling which existed on the subject was well founded. The proposal to subordinate the commerce of one of the greatest cities of the Empire in order to meet the scruples of a handful of people in a place called Adelaide, who objected to start a train once a fortnight on a Saturday, because it would have to continue its journey on a Sunday, showed at once that in the opinion of the Government the people in the Colony were strong and the people of the Indian Empire were of no account. The Hon'ble R. M. Syani as a Mussulman, Mr. Kabraji as a Parsee, and Mr. Gubbay as representing the Jewish community all testified to the general observance of the Sunday as a day of necessary rest, and to the general desire that it should not be made a day of toil. Mr. Cotton showed that the question not only affected the citizens of Bombay, who had a right to be considered, but pressed upon people up-country who had to come to this great port or departure to proceed to Europe, and who would find an embarkation on Sunday very inconvenient if all the shops and places of business were not kept open to enable them to provide for the necessities of a long voyage. Mr. Ollivant pointed out that the proposal was really a double-barrelled one, for not only would the Sunday become a day of business, but the Saturday half holiday would be abolished. This is also the view taken of the matter by those interested in the Volunteer movement. Colonel Bayley, Major Boughton, and other Volunteer officers have, we understand, communicated to Government their apprehensions that the proposal to make Sunday the day of the departure for the mails would put an end to the Saturday half holiday, and it would be impossible for the Volunteers to attend their weekly parades. The subject was mentioned to the Corporation by one of the speakers, who drew attention to the importance of the Volunteer battalions, which now constituted an integral part of the defensive force of the country. That which we might have to do from necessity in Bombay would be done throughout India from imitation, and with the abandonment of the Sunday as a day of rest the previous half holiday would also disappear, and with it the Volunteering now so general. There is reason to hope that under the pressure of public opinion arrangements will be effected which will enable the mails to be despatched on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock all the year round. All that will be necessary is that the mail steamers should increase their speed—which can easily be done—to make up the twenty-seven hours before reaching Aden. The statement that the Sunday departure has been finally decided upon is not correct. The Government of Bombay and the Government of India have alike strongly objected to such an innovation, and it is not to be supposed that their remonstrances would be cavalierly disregarded. The public meeting which is being organised by the Bishop of Bombay will be held soon, and the sooner the better. The Sheriff, Mr. Javerlal U. Yajnik, has stated that it will give him great pleasure to commence the meeting when the requisition adequately signed is sent in.

WE recently drew attention to the discouraging results of the well meant efforts to procure the co-operation of the Colonies in a scheme of Imperial Colonisation, proposed by Mr. Kimber as a means of relieving the pressure of population on the restricted area of England while supplying the new lands with the labour which is required for their development. Not disheartened by the unfavourable reception accorded to Mr. Kimber's proposals the Parliamentary Colonizations Committee, which was formed about two years and a half ago, propounded another scheme similar in principle though differing in important details. They placed the entire financial responsibility upon the shoulders of the Imperial Government merely asking the Colonies to give land free or on the most favourable terms for settlement, with power to create a rent-charge where necessary. In the hope apparently of further disarming Colonial criticism one of the features of the new plan is that preference be given to colonists who contribute towards outlay. Again, Lord Knutsford was applied to and once more he consented to be the medium of communication with the colonies, though his lordship in his covering despatch was careful to mention that the scheme had not been officially brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, "as it was thought desirable, before that step was taken, to ascertain the general views of the Colonial Governments upon it." It is doubtful if it will be officially brought under the notice of the Queen's responsible advisers, at all events for some time to come, as the colonies seem scarcely more favourable to the Committee's Scheme than they were to Mr. Kimber's. South Australia, as if it did not wish to be troubled any further, curtly replies :—"Ministers do not think it at all desirable that the Government should entertain the proposals suggested." Only two colonies, Western Australia and Natal, express approval, and their support is fenced round with important conditions. Canada has not yet answered, but there is not much reason to expect Lord Stanley of Preston will be able to give a very different reply from that sent by his predecessor. In the communication from New South Wales there are some significant passages. So far from considering that it would be an advantage to receive colonists who can "contribute towards outlay" Sir Henry Parker plainly says that the colony prefers an honest working man "who arrives without a pound of capital" to one who comes with £3,000 or £4,000 or a larger sum. Political reasons prevent free grants of land on exceptionally favourable terms or any favour being shown to "strangers" as the Prime Minister of New South Wales styles his English fellow-countrymen, and he goes on to say : "In any question of British immigration, or the removal of redundant population to the colonies, the public interest is viewed from a standpoint essentially different in the Colony from that of the United Kingdom. The overcrowded parent country is anxious to deport the least useful and most encumbering portion of the population ; the Colony naturally desires to obtain the most valuable and the best. So that it will be seen that our interests in any joint scheme of Colonization can hardly be identical." The *Manchester Guardian*, in commenting on Sir Henry Parker's letter, observes that it portends difficulties ahead when the Imperial Federation comes to be seriously grappled with. We are inclined to agree in this estimate of the situation.

THE long list of murders attributed to that mysterious individual who has become known as Jack-the-Ripper has been increased. It was hoped at the beginning of the year that this series of revolting crimes was at an end. But on July 17th a fresh tragedy was committed, and this morning we have news of yet another. It would appear as though the diabolical murderer, to compensate for the greater intervals which now elapse between each outrage, has resorted to even greater brutality than that which has characterised the previous crimes. A woman of the unfortunate class was murdered on Monday night or early yesterday morning in Whitechapel. Her assailant, not content with disembowelling his victim, as has uniformly been the case, cut off her head and arms and carried them off with him—a very unwise proceeding for himself, we should imagine, for the police have now something to work on. It has been pleaded heretofore, in defence of the police, that Jack-the-Ripper had left no clue, and only carried away a portion of the body which could not attract attention, or necessarily lead to identification, and the discovery of a man who had unseen committed a crime when neither plunder nor individual revenge was the actuating motive is next to impossible. He has now taken with him portions of the body which it will be difficult for him to conceal and may prove the means of identification. The missing head and the arms may be found and the locality of the culprit's abode determined, after which detection and arrest amay be more easy of achievement. Surgical testimony in this case as in others declares the offender to possess undoubted surgical skill—extraordinary surgical skill, we imagine, or he could never have accomplished the feat he is credited with between the disappearance of a policeman on his beat and his reappearance fifteen minutes later. The police have failed, and Dr. Forbes Winslow, fully convinced that the man is a lunatic, has conceived a scheme for his discovery. The plan should now be tried. Dr. Winslow says that after the third or fourth murder last year he was in communication with Sir Charles Warren as to certain means which he had suggested of running the lunatic to earth. He received a very polite reply, to the effect that the police, as a public body, could not undertake what he had suggested ; but he was given permission to do so as a private individual. This he did not care to risk personally, as it involved considerable outlay to carry it out efficiently. He still believes, however, that had his suggestions been carried out, London would be free from this monster. The man when caught, Dr. Winslow contends, will be shown to be a homicidal lunatic, labouring under religious mania, and perhaps acting on an imaginary command from Heaven. It has been the doctor's lot during a very lengthened experience in dealing with insane people to meet with many such individuals, who, had they not been placed promptly under proper supervision, would have mutilated either themselves or others. In the latter case it would have been on a wholesale scale, without regard to individuals, and the action of the lunatic would have been guided solely by his homicidal propensities.

THE accident to the Shah's special train in Russia last week was doubtless more annoying to the Czar than to his guest, the Persian monarch. True, the Shah's loss of dignity when, jumping from the train, he alighted into what is described as "an expanse of mud," must have caused him manifest displeasure and of itself might have caused His Majesty to wish his journey at an end. But, adding this to the significant words addressed to His Majesty—which report says were addressed to him when he had an interview with the Czar on his arrival in Russia at the outset of his journey—concerning the hundred thousand bayonets, there is every probability that there lurks in the royal mind a suspicion that the derailment of the train was not wholly accidental. Be that as it may, His Majesty has decided to abandon his trip to Odessa and to return home with all possible dispatch.

WE are asked to call attention to the forthcoming "Simultaneous Match," at the Simla Rifle meeting, which Sir Frederick Roberts is glad to think is likely to become, as he wishes, an annual event. Last year it was proposed that each competing team should be asked to subscribe five rupees to form the nucleus of a fund with which, so soon as possible, a suitable challenge

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

JACK-THE-RIPPER AGAIN AT WORK.

HORRIBLY BRUTAL MURDER.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Another Jack-the-Ripper murder was perpetrated this morning.

The body of a woman of the unfortunate class was discovered lying under a railway arch in Whitechapel.

The details of the murder are even more horrible than those which have hitherto been committed.

The head and arms had been severed from the disembowelled body and carried off.

Surgical testimony shows the culprit to have undoubtedly possessed surgical skill.

A policeman passes every fifteen minutes the spot where the body was found, but saw nothing of the outrage.

No arrests have yet been made, but a cordon of police has been drawn round the district.

THE SHAH DISQUIETED.

QUITS RUSSIA IN HASTE.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Shah has been greatly alarmed by the unfortunate accident which occurred to his special train in Russia last week.

H. M. has decided not to proceed to Odessa, as had been arranged, but to return to Teheran direct.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

NEGOCIATIONS AT A DEADLOCK.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The negociations towards a settlement of the strike are now at a deadlock.

The Directors are firm and the men determined not to accept anything but an immediate increase.

THE MEDIATORS IN DESPAIR

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Lord Mayor and Bishop of London who had come to town specially to assist in the negociations for the settlement of the strike have left London again, despairing of any good resulting from further arbitration.

THE SEARLE-O'CONNOR RACE.

SEPT. 9.

The race between Searle and O'Connor was won by the former by six lengths.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DISORDER IN ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 9.

The Sultan has ordered the Cabinet to meet in Special Council to study what are the best means for putting an end to the disorder in Armenia. The Ministers are instructed to endeavour to satisfy all proved grievances of the people without conferring special privileges on any class.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

In the Sculling Race for the Championship of the World, rowed on the Thames Course, Mr. Searle, the Australian, beat Mr. O'Connor, the Canadian.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Dock Directors have finally declined to make any further concessions to the labourers, and the deadlock therefore continues.

The negociation that took place yesterday had no results.

At a meeting of the corn merchants held yesterday it was resolved to urge the Government to take steps to prevent the interference of the strikers with those willing to work.

Funds in aid of the strikers continue to pour in, and notably from Australia.

ATHENS, SEPT. 9.

The semi-official journals here state that the Sultan has conceded to the demands made by the Cretans.

CRICKET AT POONA.

NORTH *VS.* SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

The North innings closed to-day before 12 o'clock for 197 runs. Carnegie scored 28 and was out leg-before-wicket to Kilkelly's bowling. Alban made 12 and Edyvean 6, the latter being caught and bowled by Clowes. The wicket was rather bumpy and in favour of the bowlers. The innings of the Southern players commenced most disastrously. In less than half an hour four wickets fell for only eight runs, Steel and Sangster bowling. Carpenter was the first to go. Before he could score he was caught in the slips by Steel off Sangster. Page was next caught and bowled by Steel, Francis immediately after being run out before playing a ball. Sprott in the next over was cleanbowled by Steel. The remaining wickets all fell before tiffin, the total score amounting only to 57. Pottinger was the top scorer with 25 and Luard made 10, but none of the others, either Kilkelly, Lowis, Clowes, or Pinhey, managed to enter double figures. Steel, Sangster, and Barton bowled well, especially Steel, who on such a wicket seemed unplayable. The fielding was very good. Holland was absent, as he was unwell, and Kees acted as his substitute. As a result, the South had to follow on, which they did after tiffin, requiring 140 runs to save an innings' defeat. This the South just managed to do, making only 149 runs, leaving the North 9 runs to make to win. This was easily done before time was called, and the North thus won the match by an innings and four runs, Alban and Twiss making 13 for the losers. Francis made 59, Leslie 25, Luard 21, Carpenter 12, and Clowes not out 8 runs.

Steel, Sangster, Barton, and Carnegy bowled, Steel securing six wickets for 53 runs and Barton and Carnegy two each. The wicket improved towards the end of the game.

THE MADRAS DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 10.

The case Moore *vs.* Norton was called on for settlement issues this morning. The Advocate-General for Mr. Norton presented a written statement by Mr. Norton, in which every allegation made in the plaint was denied. Mr. Wedderburn for the plaintiff said the statement had not been seen by the plaintiff till now, therefore he applied for a week's adjournment, as it might be necessary to frame some interrogatories before the issues were settled. After some discussion it was decided by the Court to adjourn the case for a week.

THE NATIVE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

His Excellency the Governor this evening distributed some of the awards granted at the recent Poona Native Arts Exhibition. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the Commander-in-Chief, and H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, attended by the staff, were also present.

General Solly-Flood, Dr. Theodore Cooke, and Messrs. Propert and Moore, the Commissioners, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Rao Bahadur Barve were also among the large number who attended.

After giving away the gold medal awards, His Excellency said they were present to witness the last act of what had been an extremely successful Exhibition. It had been successful because it had taught them a lesson in showing them their deficiencies and what was left them was to apply the experiences they had learnt with the lesson. In the first place they had seen they were weak in the class of manufacture, in that they had not got fitters who might become more experienced in the art, but for lack of good teaching and lack of emulation they were unable to produce at the Exhibition good tools or good machinery, which, however, His Excellency trusted, would be better shown next year. With the help of that institution they had started in Bombay the College of Science. In the next place, the chemical industries showed great deficiency, but what with the desire just now present everywhere for increasing the laboratories and appliances and teaching chemistry, His Excellency thought this deficiency would be remedied at the next Exhibition. In the class of carpentry, gold and silver, brass and copper work, there was a good deal deserving of commendation, but still excelsior should be the motto, and if drawing classes continued to spread they would do better in future. His Excellency thought that the department of leather ware should be better represented. They imported a quantity of leather ware from Europe, and there was not the slightest reason why the articles imported should not be manufactuned in India. In Sholapur there was a beginning made in this direction, and he hoped that a manufacturer would see his way next year to rival the Gladstone Bag exhibited recently at Alighar.

It was admitted by every one that the Exhibition was a real success; but if they were to improve, and constantly improve, they must take care that the Exhibition should not explode like a damp cracker. Something permanent should result from it in the way of a good museum, and therefore the present museum should be very much increased. His Excellency was told that the Bengal Government and other Governments had kindly allowed exhibits sent by them to be given to the museum, but they had objects for the museum but no building, just as the other day a library had the building but no books, for which the institution was to be congratulated. There was no doubt that the museum was likely to play a great part in the industrial development of India, as the establishment of musea does in the industrial development of England. His Excellency added that he was one of those who hold that Government has devoted too little care to that very important department which he should like to call the department for the encouragement of the productive resources of the country. To England we all owed an immense debt of gratitude as well as to the late Prince Consort, who first opened our eyes to our deficiencies in this respect. It was very fortunate that the Exhibition has been under the patronage of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and for this reason, that if there was one country more than another which was the first to see the advantages to accrue from stimulating local productions, it was the Prussian Government, and if there was one country more than another in which the State was doing all it could to help those manufacturers and local producers who enrich their countries it was undoubtedly the Prussian Government. The English Government had been lately awakened to this, as we now had in the Consular Department publications of valuable reports. What an exhibition should do was to show to the exporter what the country produces, and His Excellency was glad to state that Government was anxiously considering what could be done to start in Bombay on a small scale an Export Trade Museum. His Excellency then touched on the advantages to be derived by such musea, and thought they would be of especial value. With the falling rupee they would be just as valuable. Should the rupee rise, then we will have to be more careful in what we manufacture, as competition will be much sharper. We could not have enough of these musea spread about the Presidency, and if they were to do good, there should be attached to them lecturers and teachers competent to show the best design and modes of preparation and workmanship of the various objects shown. His Excellency concluded by referring in very congratulatory terms to Dr Cook for all the hard work he had done, and also to Mr. Nam Joshi, the Secretary, who gave all his time to the work of the Exhibition.

After the usual distribution of flowers, &c., their Royal Highnesses and the Governor made an inspection of the museum before leaving the Hira Bagh, where the distribution took place.

THE COW-PRESERVATION MOVEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

QUILON, SEPT. 10.

Mr. Sriman Swamy addressed a crowded meeting in Tamil. The address was most eloquent and impressive. Numerous facts and figures bearing official testimony and proving the deterioration and diminution of cattle, the decay of agriculture, and the fall of Government revenue were adduced. He advocated the establishment of a veterinary college and a cattle hospital, and the relaxation of the Forest and Salt Acts.

Mr. V. Nagamiah, B.A., the Dewan Peshkar, presided. A resolution expressing sympathy was unanimously passed. It was proposed by Mr. Ramiar and seconded by Mr. Kalianaramier, pleaders, supported by Mr. Furguson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Koya Kooty Mahammad. The Swamy was enthusiastically cheered, and three more cheers for H. M. the Queen brought the proceedings to a close.

THE SUNDAY MAIL QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 10.

The *Pioneer* says:—The Government of India, in replying to the English postal authorities, have protested strongly against Sunday being fixed as the day of departure for the overland mails from Bombay. They suggest Saturday all the year round, the mails being closed at 2 p.m., so that the local half holiday may still be secured.

THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

The Maharaja of Patiala arrived at Simla on Monday.

A CONTRADICTION.

The announcement made in a Bombay paper that Mr. C. B. Pritchard will officiate for Mr. Hutchins as member of H. E. the Viceroy's Council is contradicted. Mr. Hutchins is not going home.

THE C. P. TENANCY AND LAND REVENUE BILLS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, SEPT. 10.

A well-attended meeting of the landholders of Nagpur and neighbourhood was held in the City School at Nagpur on the 8th inst. to consider and memorialize Government upon the C. P. Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills. The proceedings continued for four hours.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, SEPT. 9.

A most successful public meeting was held here yesterday in support of the fifth Congress. Representatives from all villages round Karwar were present, and resolutions were passed sympathising with the objects of the Congress and approving of the resolution of past Congress meetings. Most of the villagers subscribed on the spot and promised further contributions from their respective villages. Eleven delegates were nominated as a committee to collect subscriptions from the Karwar taluka and the district.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FRRO OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 9.

THE great Presidency contest between the North and South elevens commenced this morning, but rain early interfered with the game. A start was made shortly after 11 o'clock, the North having their innings, when about 12 o'clock the rain came down in heavy showers, continuing on till tiffin time. The cricket was thus rendered very sticky, but it was decided to go on after lunch, and about 3-30 play was resumed. This was a piece of hard luck for the North, as they are very strong in batting, and the wet wicket was all in favour of the bowlers. However, as it was, the six wickets that fell to-day put on 170 runs—not a bad performance considering the state of the ground. Wilkins won the toss, and of course decided to go in. Steel and Holland went to the wickets to face Clowes and Leslie, who were to handle the ball. For the first fifteen minutes the representatives of the North played very cautiously, but just before 20 was telegraphed Holland hit Clowes to long on, where he was badly missed by Pinhey. Some good hitting on the part of Steel, especially his leg hits, off Leslie, and some equally hard hitting by Holland, rapidly brought the score up to 40. It was at this stage of the game that the rain came down and put a stop to it.

About half an hour after lunch play was resumed on a sticky wicket, which became very treacherous as the game proceeded. Steel and Holland were in still batting to Clowes and Leslie. Several chances were given and refused, Steel's career nearly being put an end to at the hands of Pottinger, but it was a difficult catch, and the ground very slippery. Holland then was given out, having, in the opinion of the umpire, put his leg before the wicket Leslie was trying to scatter. This was the first disaster. Holland, barring his notable let off by Pinhey, had played very well for 25, having helped to take the score on to 68. Wilkins followed in, and with his appearance at the wicket, Lowis went on to bowl instead of Leslie. The North captain immediately secured a couple to leg, and then hit a three to cover point off the new man. Two overs later, however, Steel, who had hit up one or two chances, was run out. It was Wilkins who called to run, but both had to rush back as the ball was quickly returned by Kilkelly from mid on, and Steel's wickets were smartly overthrown by Sprott, the wicket keeper, before he could regain his crease. Steel went out for a hard hit 44, but his innings was by no means the usually faultless display he shows. This was doubtless owing to the treacherous bumpy wicket, which caused the ball to be always put up. O'Shea followed in, but after making 3 runs he was cleverly caught by Sprott at the wickets. Francis just before this had let Wilkins off from a swift one Wilkins struck. Barton filled O'Shea's place. Wilkins once more had a lift at the hands of Kilkelly at mid on, but again it was a difficult catch, the ball coming with great force. Luard, however, at cover point revenged his side by smartly catching the veteran Bombay captain shortly after off Clowes (4 for 112). Carnegie went in, and with Barton soon knocked up runs, hitting very freely. Leslie resumed the bowling from Lowis, and he was hit to long off by Barton, who, however, was missed by Pinhey again misjudging the catch. At 130 Barton played Leslie into the hands of Francis at mid on. (5 or 130.) Sangster filled the vacancy and made a bit of a stand with Carnegie, who continued to take great liberties with the bowling. Kilkelly relieved Clowes, but without effecting any separation. Francis then went in at the far end in place of Leslie, and soon after managed to catch Sangster, who had returned a ball. (6 for 166) Alban followed to join Carnegie, but time was soon called, the score being 170 for six wickets.

THE FIRST OF THE TROOPERS.

THE undermentioned troops are expected to arrive in H. M. S. Indian Troopship Malabar on or about the 1st October 1889:—1 field officer, 50 rank and file, and 1 woman of the 1st Dragoon Guards; 2 Subalterns, of the 17th Lancers; 1 Subaltern, 60 rank and file, 1 woman, and 2 children of the 2nd Dragoon Guards; 1 Subaltern, 2 non-commissioned officers, 40 rank and file, 1 woman and 8 children of the 3rd Dragoon Guards; 2 Subalterns, 1 non-commissioned officer 32 rank and file of the 7th Dragoon Guards; 3 Subalterns, 1 officer's wife, 31 rank and file, 2 women and 2 children of the 5th Lancers: 1 non-commissioned officer, 35 rank and file, 1 women and 6 children of the 7th Hussars; 1 officer, 1 officer's wife, 1 Subaltern, 5 non-commissioned offcrs, 55 rank and file, 5 women 5 children of the 18th Hussars; and 6 rank and file, and child of the 21st Hussars; 1 Subaltern, 1 non-commissioned officers, 61 rank and file 1 women and 2 children of the 2nd York L. I.; 1 officer of the 1st K. O. S. B.; 3 Subalterns, 1 warrant officer, 2 non-commissioned officer 132 rank and file 2 women and 3 children 1st Suffol Regt; 2 non-commissioned officer 173 rank and file, 2 women and 2 children of the 2nd Bed. Regt; 2 Subalterns, of the 1st Hampshire Regt; 1 officer of the 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers; 1 field officer, 1 officer's wife 2 Subalterns 2 non-commissioned officer 152 rank and file of the 2nd Munster Fusiliers; 1 officers 2 Subalterns 2 non-commissioned officer 152 rank and file of the 1st Rifle Brigade; 1 Subaltern, 1 non-commissioned officer 91 rank and file and 1 women of the 2nd Oxford L. I.; 1 Subaltern of the 3rd Rifle Brigade; The total amount of expected is—77 officers, 4 officers wfe, 5 warrant officers, 33 non-commissioned officers, 1,129 rank and file, 26 women, and 39 children.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HOMBURG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUG. 23.

"Homburg, vor der Hohe."

I HAVE now found my way to this spa, so famed for its beauty, the charm of its environs, and its beneficent springs and health-giving butter. The season is at its height and scarcely a room is vacant in the various hotels and lodging-houses. My first impression of the place, where so many of the nobility and aristocracy of Germany and England are now assembled together, with several royal personages, some rich Americans, and, happily, only a few parvenus, was that those who have long lived in the East would be lost in the crowd. But old Indians or their relatives, of whom there are many among the visitors, and familiar faces have gradually appeared, and I find myself with quite a large circle of pleasant acquaintances round me. The visitors' list shows that Homburg receives about 12,000 visitors annually, of whom a little more than one-half are Germans and the rest, with very few exceptions, English and Americans. Most of the visitors come to drink the waters, and the first thing is to consult one of the resident physicians as to how and when they should be taken. He almost invariably directs the patient to commence with two glasses in the morning from the Elizabeth Brunnen with an interval of a quarter of an hour's walk between each glass and a walk for half an hour after the second. Soon the number of glasses is increased to three, and again in the afternoon two glasses have to be taken, at first from the Ludwigs Brunnen and afterwards from the Louisen spring, with walking exercise between and after them, as in the morning. This necessitates a great deal of promenading, both in the morning and evening, and therefore everybody meets everybody several times in the day. As the first glass of water has to be taken at the spring at 7 a.m., early rising is the order of the day, and to admit of it, most of the people retire by 10 o'clock, a few only remaining up until 11. It is an astonishing fact that a German doctor, not one of the faculty at Homburg it is scarcely necessary to say, who lately collected data on the habits of persons who attained a great age, found that out of every ten persons who attained the age of eighty and upwards, eight were in the habit of not going to bed until the small hours, and consequently were late risers. This would show that the old proverb of "early to bed and early to rise," &c., must be, to a great extent at any rate, a fallacy.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Homburg last week, and was met at the railway station by the Duke of Cambridge, his nieces, the Princesses Victoria Sophia, and Margarette of Prussia, and the Duke of Sparta, who walked down to welcome him. Mr. Reuben Sassoon and the Honourable H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson accompanied him from England. His Royal Highness has grown very stout, and is now quite bald. The varicose vein in his left leg, from which he has suffered since he had typhoid fever, has lately swollen, and it prevents him from taking as much walking exercise as he requires. He is also found to be suffering from suppressed gout, but his general health seems good, and he is frequently to be seen on the tennis ground watching the game and at the Kurhaus, where he generally dines. If the Prince goes on increasing in size as he has been doing of late he will exceed Henry VIII. in dimensions by the time he comes to the throne. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is as rubicand as ever and still quite gouty; he proposed entertaining the officers of the Regiment, of which he was made colonel by the German Emperor at the time of His Majesty's recent visit to England. The regiment is stationed at Coblentz. The Empress Frederick, who has been staying with her daughters at the Schloss all the summer, seldom appears in public, but may be seen occasionally driving and sometimes early in the morning riding about on horseback. The young Princesses appear almost every evening at the Kurhaus, accompanied by the Duke of Sparta, whose marriage with the Princess Sophia will take place at Athens in October. They promenade up and down, listening to the band or looking on at the different entertainments got up to amuse the visitors, and seem to wish to be taken as little notice of as possible. There is not one of them that can be called handsome, but they have nice pleasant faces and fresh colours. The Duke of Sparta is a very ordinary and rather heavy-looking young man. Strange to say, the whole party seem to prefer speaking English to any other language. Perhaps it is that the Princesses do not know Greek and the Duke is not fluent in German. The Princesses are always very simply dressed, and they are in mourning. Her Majesty the Empress Frederick proceeds shortly to England with her daughters, and will stay during the month of September with the Queen at Balmoral. The Duke of Sparta accompanies the party and is expected to be made a "G. C. B." by his future grandmother-in-law. It is said that while the Empress is with the Queen an effort will be made to bring about an engagement between Prince Albert Victor and Princess Victoria of Prussia, as the Royal family wish that a definite arrangement should be made about his marriage before he leaves for India. His Royal Highness's attachment to his cousin Princess Victoria of Teck does not seem to have found favour in the eyes of the Queen, who is said to desire that he should select as his bride either the Princess Victoria of Prussia or Her Majesty's favourite granddaughter Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Schloss Frederickshof, situated at Cronberg, about an hour's drive from Homburg, which was purchased a little time ago for 500,000 marks by the Empress Frederick, is being enlarged and altered, so as to make a suitable summer residence for Her Majesty, and it is expected that when it is ready for occupation, which will probably not be until next summer, our Queen, who has not been at Homburg for many years, will pay her daughter a visit there. The Empress Frederick was present lately at the inauguration of a statue of her late husband, which has been erected by his friend, Prince John of Bromfels. Some people will do strange things to obtain a memento of the Prince of Wales. A story is told here of a young lady who saw him eating cherry tart when dining at the Kurhaus, and having obtained possession of the stones of the cherries which he had eaten, had them polished and set in silver as a bracelet.

Last week we had a tennis tournament for ladies and gentlemen, and it was quite a treat to see the splendid play of Renshaw, the champion player of England. He seems to have quite recovered from the indisposition which prevented his playing last year and obliged his twin brother, who is very nearly equal to him, to take his place. Teschmacher, the owner of a ranch in Texas, is the next best player, and among the ladies Miss Weekes and Lady Katherine Manners bear the palm. But none of the best players won the tournament. Miss Bulkeley-Johnson and her brother, both moderately good players, were the winners. This was, no doubt, owing to both Renshaw and Teschmacher, besides being heavily handicapped, having drawn very poor players as partners. In the gentlemen's singles, which followed, Renshaw was, of course, the winner, but it was amusing to see what a tussle he had with a plucky little midshipman, young Brigstock, who is a wonderfully good player for so young a lad and was given considerable odds to win the final sets. Indeed, so close was the play that the middy beat the champion in three games out of twelve. It is said that the Prince of Wales intends to get up another tournament, and at this the ladies are charmed, and His Royal Highness always arranges for every lady-player to win a prize. There are twenty-five tennis-courts, and they are generally all filled in the afternoon.

THE temporary stoppage of the Peshawur Jamrud railway, to which a correspondent has drawn attention, is not a matter that need be imagined to imply a possible change of the Government policy in regard to its construction. The question, the *Pioneer* believes, is only one of a slight modification of alignment to obtain a somewhat better gradient. The difference in level between Peshawur city station and Jamrud does not represent any great rise, and it was considered a gradient of not more than 1 in 100 should be easily obtained, which will probably be done. The engineering staff, moreover, had for a short time to be withdrawn to assist in dealing with the heavy damage to the North-Western Railway system by the floods in Sind and Biluchistan.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MONTHLY meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal office yesterday. Mr. Grattan Geary occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were also present:—Messrs. G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, W. P. Walshe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Wasoodew, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha, Eknath Ragunath Khote, J. F. Fernandez, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, A. M. Gubbay, Hassambhai Visram, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nawrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, the Hon. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Messrs. Manockjee Beheramjee Dadabhai, Meherwanjee Rastamjee Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Beiramjee Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandawarkar, Narotumdas Govardhandas Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, and Colonel Merewether.

THE SUNDAY MAIL QUESTION.

The President read to the meeting the following letter addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to the Municipal Secretary:—

Sir,—You will have seen that it is proposed that the English mail shall leave Bombay henceforth on Sundays. It may be said that this is not a Municipal question, but I venture to think it a matter about which the Corporation can well express an opinion. If the President agrees with me he will decide as to the best way of eliciting the views of the Corporation on the subject. It seems to me that no legitimate means should be neglected of protesting against the change, which would have the effect of making Saturday and Sunday the busiest days in the week in all offices connected directly or indirectly with the trade of this city.—I have, &c.,

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

The President observed that according to the Act, when the Municipal Commissioner or the Standing Committee informed the Corporation that a subject should be considered as a matter of urgency, it was for the Corporation to decide whether that subject was one which demanded immediate attention. He (the President) had no hesitation whatever in saying that this was a matter which deeply affected the welfare of this city. (Hear, hear.) As every one knew that while the mail day in Bombay was the busiest day of the week, Sunday was accepted by all classes in this city as a day of rest. It was proposed to convert Sunday, which was the day of rest, into a working day. The inevitable result of such a change would be that the shops in the city would have to be kept open for the convenience of the numerous passengers who would arrive in Bombay on Sundays. Many of the shop-keepers in Bombay were the largest rate-payers, and the Corporation would be bound to look after their interests. Passengers arriving in Bombay on Sundays would be considerably inconvenienced on account of the Banks being closed. The proposed innovation would also affect the Volunteer movement which was now making rapid strides throughout India. This was a matter of serious importance, and it would be well to bring it to the notice of Government and to all concerned that Saturday afternoon was the only time that the Volunteers had an opportunity of parading, and if this privilege were taken away Volunteering would be practically annihilated in this city. If Sunday was not considered a day of rest in Bombay the result would be that the other cities throughout India would follow its example. The danger to the day of rest had arrested the attention not only of the Christians, but of the Parsis, Hindoos, Mahomedans, and of the Jews because all these communities were at one with the Christians in observing Sunday as a day of repose. The interests of this city should not in any way be sacrificed to those of the antipodes (Applause.) It should not be forgotten that the practice of setting aside one day in the week, as a day of rest was of Oriental origin; if Sunday it did not originate on Paradise, it was an institution of Babylon and the Babylonian Empire, and in all ages the people in the East attached great value to periodical days of repose. (Hear, hear.) The motion of urgency was then put and carried unanimously.

The President then proposed:—"That the President, on behalf of the Corporation as representing all classes and communities of the city of Bombay be requested to submit a respectful memorial to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, protesting against the proposal to alter the day of departure of the English mail to Sunday, which would result in serious evils affecting the health and welfare of the business people of this city, and entailing on passengers on all parts of India, great inconvenience. Mr. Mehta seconded the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani assured the Corporation that although he was a Mahomedan he felt as strongly on this matter as any other member of that body. Sunday was observed as a day of rest not only by Christians but by Mahomedans, Parsis, Hindoos, and Jews. The Mahomedan community would feel as much aggrieved if the proposed change was effected as any other community. He strongly supported the motion and strongly protested against the proposed change.

Mr. G. Cotton said that it was not only on their own behalf, but on behalf of the great city which every body coming into or going out of India, entered, that they should enter a strong protest against the proposed change. He could not imagine anything more inconvenient to passengers having to go from Bombay to all parts of India on a Sunday. The mail day being a Sunday he wondered how it would be possible for them to bid farewell to the departing Viceroys and Governors. (Hear, hear.) There was a very strong feeling that the interests of such an important city should be sacrificed to that of Australia. (Applause.)

Mr. Javerilal endorsed the views of the previous speakers. He, however, added that the change of day would cause great inconvenience to the clerks, managers, and muccadums of the various mercantile firms. The native community had all along looked upon Sunday as a day of rest, and it would certainly seriously interfere with their convenience and comfort if the change was at all effected, especially when India paid three times the subsidy paid by Australia. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee was glad that the Municipal Commissioner had brought the subject before them as an urgent matter. He viewed the subject from the point of public health. If they were to observe Sunday as a day of work instead of a day of rest the result would be that the public health would be seriously affected. As guardians of public health it was their boundan duty to see that Sunday was observed as a day of recreation and rest. (Hear, hear.) Recently Government had been moving in the matter of granting a day's holiday in the week to the mill hands in Bombay. Now if Government were to deprive the community of their Sundays, they would be setting a bad example. Looking to the interests of the vast population of the city, it was their duty to protest as strongly as they could against Sunday being made a working day in Bombay. (Hear, hear.)

The Municipal Commissioner was glad that the Corporation had taken up the matter. The Bishop of Bombay had taken action and so had the Chamber of Commerce, which represented the English merchants of this city; but at the Corporation one member after another, representing every community in this city had risen and given his views on the question. The only community which was not represented at the Corporation was the one to which Mr. Gubbay, who was sitting opposite to him, belonged, but who he was sure, would support the movement by his vote. The protest made by the Corporation would be as strong a representative protest as it would be possible to make for this city. Mr. Kabrajee had well pointed out that this question was a distinctly municipal one, inasmuch as it related to the welfare and health of the inhabitants of this city. He, (the Commissioner), refrained from saying anything from a personal point of view but he thought that if the proposed change was effected, the Municipal establishment would have to be kept open on Sundays to transact business in connection with the several large Municipal contracts. The change would not only make Sunday a working day but it would also deprive the community of their half holiday on Saturday. He hoped that the general protest of the Corporation would be taken up by the whole of the citizens. (Applause.)

Mr. Gubbay observed that he did not speak on the subject there, as the Chamber of Commerce, of the committee of which he was a member, was the first to take action in the matter. He might, however, say that he endorsed every word that had been said against the proposed change. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Corporation after transacting some further business adjourned.

SIR EDGAR VINCENT resigned his appointment as Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government to go to Constantinople as manager of the Ottoman Bank there. Mr. Palmer, an ex-financial officer of India, is his successor.

ALLEGED BRIBERY IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

DISAGREEMENT IN OPINION BETWEEN THE JUDGES.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT and Mr. Justice Jardine delivered judgments at the High Court on Monday in the batch of six cases in which clerks in the Ahmedabad Revenue Survey and Assessment Department were convicted of receiving gratifications other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act. Their lordships agreed in reversing the convictions and sentences in five of the cases. With reference, however, to the case against Maganlal Dowlatram and Motilal Rameshwur, their lordships differed in opinion, Mr. Justice Scott being for upholding the convictions and sentences, while Mr. Justice Jardine was for an acquittal. Mr. Justice Scott's judgment was published yesterday.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering his judgment in the case, said:—The accused Maganlal and Mothilal have each been sentenced to imprisonment and fine by Mr. Dastoor, under section 161 I. C. P., for an illegal receipt of Rs. 96 from the ryots of Sanathal, and another of Rs. 75 in two instalments from those of Jivanpore. They were employed as clerks in the Revenue Survey in those villages at the time of the alleged offences. It is contended for them that the evidence was wholly misappreciated by the Magistrate in that he failed to consider whether the evidence of the witnesses' accomplice was corroborated; and that the Sessions Judge, who, after hearing the pleaders for accused and perusing the record, rejected their appeals without admitting them, had failed to apply this test to the evidence. We are asked to use our powers as a Court of revision, both on the facts and on the law, and I will, therefore, consider the facts first. As regards the Sanasthal case, it appears that all the witnesses for the prosecution were cognizant on their own confession of the bribery. Except two Banias, they all, including the patel, subscribed to the bribe, or collected the subscriptions, or handed the bribe to Motilal. The Banias came to prove that two of these witnesses had borrowed money from them to be paid as their subscription to the bribe. They produced their account-books in corroboration. But the Magistrate is of opinion that these entries have been falsified in an endeavour to create evidence against the accused: and I am, therefore, of opinion that the Banias' evidence cannot safely be relied upon. There is thus no corroboration of the witnesses who conspired to bribe. The inducement to bribe is said to have been a fear that the classers would influence a raising of the assessment, a matter with which they have something to do; also a fear that they would induce some expense in requiring boundary-marks to be erected, a matter with which they appear to have no concern. There is no evidence of any illegal act or omission in matters of survey on the part of either accused. No complaint was made till a police inspector came to the village to inquire about these offences. Excluding very vague, isolated and uncorroborated statements about oral threats, the facts which incriminate the accused are chiefly two: a demand made by Motilal for money in presence of Maganlal after Motilal had summoned the villagers to Motilal's lodging; and a payment of Rs. 96 to Motilal in Maganlal's presence. Five of the witnesses have been examined about Magan's presence at these two incidents. One of them denies that Magan was there at either. The other four say he was sitting somewhere near. But there is no evidence that he said or did anything or received any of the money; and it appears from the same witnesses, and is a fact found by the Magistrate that Maganlal often went to Motilal's lodging and was in the habit of dining there. He appears to have been there on a lawful occasion, and the ruling of Lord Abinger in Reg. vs. Tyler 8 Fr, C and P 106, is in his favour. Under these circumstances I am of opinion that the Magistrate committed an error in law in holding that section 34 of the Indian Penal Code about common design had an application; and I think that he has assumed a guilty intention on Maganlal's part in the absence of evidence, and that Maganlal is therefore entitled to acquittal of his charge on this ground alone. There is a complete absence of evidence as to the persons from whom each of the bribe collectors raised the subscriptions, except as to those who borrowed from the Banias who produced falsified entries. The mendicant gentleman, Shankar, who is said to have acted as treasurer, is not such a person as can be believed on his *ipse dixit*. As regards both prisoners, therefore, I am of opinion that we are bound to pay great attention to the argument that the conviction is bad. The bribers are accomplices, as I will presently show, and as such require corroboration. There are also other discrepancies as to the coins kept by Shankar, and as to what the witnesses told the Banias. As regards the Jivanpur case, the only direct fact against Motilal is that he went there with Maganlal and threatened the villagers. But it is admitted that Motilal did not work at Jivanpur, so there was no reason why the people should heed him. One witness also is ignorant of these threats. The other evidence shows that he was a silent spectator when the two payments were made to Maganlal at Sanasthal. His presence does not, I think, justify an assumption that he was joining in the receipt. So the only evidence incriminating him is that of the bribers, who say he came to Jivanpur. The defence was made difficult because the prosecution were not at all exact as to date. Some witnesses say the second payment was made three days after the first; another says it was one day after. It seems to me highly improbable that mere tenants of the landowner should so readily agree to pay bribes in hopes of preventing the landlord's assessment being possibly raised. If, as the Magistrate assumes, they were so ready to bribe on the mere chance that if this were done the landlord might raise their rent, it is also possible that some other contingency may have made them ready to give false evidence. Again, it is notable that they did not consult their landlord. Also that no inhabitant of Sanasthal, where the two bribes were paid, knows about the visit for that purpose: and one landowner of Sanasthal and the talati are ignorant of these subscriptions altogether. As regards Motilal, I am of opinion, as a mixed question of law under sec. 34 I. P.C. and as a special case on the facts justifying our interference, that he ought not to have been convicted: and as to Maganlal I have carefully considered whether he has been prejudiced by the view the Magistrate has taken of the bribers. For reasons I will give below I consider them to be criminal persons and accomplices: and that an error has been committed and the test of corroboration was not applied by the Sessions Judge, or at least not shown in his judgment, we ought, as in many other cases, to examine the evidence, and determine whether the convictions can safely be upheld. I now come to the questions of law which are of considerable importance. In determining what test should be applied to the stories of the witnesses, whom he admits to be accomplices, Mr. Dastur, the trying Magistrate, states reasons for holding that there is *inherent truth* in their statements and that they have not conspired to bring false charges. He treats sec. 133 of the Ind. Evid. Act, as applicable. As regards the rule which requires corroboration of accomplices he writes:—"In the learned observations of Sir R. West on the Crawford case, a distinction is observed between accomplices who volunteer to assist in the receipt of illegal gratification and those who assist under compulsion. The witnesses in this case belong to the latter class, and I see no reason to disbelieve their evidence. I therefore convict both the accused of the second offence also." This is some indication that the Magistrate put to himself the question whether the accomplices required corroboration, although he does not consider whether the people who collected the money on pretext of using it as a bribe, may not have kept it themselves. He held apparently that there was no corroboration, and that none was needed. The Sessions Judge took a similar view and held that whether the payers of the bribes paid for private reasons or to avoid the trouble of complaining, or whether they paid under such fears as are found in cases where the offence of extortion is committed when they might be "practically" helpless, they were persons to be believed as witnesses. After much anxious consideration I think it may be presumed that the Sessions Judge had in his mind the rule about accomplices, and that he thought sec. 133 did apply. In another case, in which Mr. Dracup convicted the accused Maganlal of a similar offence, Criminal Revision 262, where we acquitted after argument, that Magistrate met the objection of accused's pleader as to the need of corroboration of accomplices, with the following remark:—"But it is clear that accused demanded some money from the witnesses under a threat of increasing their boundary marks, and it was in consequence of these threats that the money was collected and paid, and in this transaction the authors of the Indian Penal Code have remarked:—'The person who without any demand express or implied on the part of a public servant

selves from illegal annoyances that they paid the bribes. So that while Mr. Dastur treated the bribers as accomplices of fairly good character, whom he might after all believe, Mr. Dracup treated them as innocent persons. So although the result is the same in both cases, and the accused have been convicted, they are to be distinguished in the exercise of our powers of revision. The minute referred to by Mr. Dastur, though not of judicial authority, is a state document expressing the views of the Government of Bombay in a matter of importance, inasmuch as it is used by the Magistrate as a guide in weighing the testimony of the accomplices; and the chief contention of Mr. Branson as counsel for Motilal was that his method was wrong in law, and had caused a failure of justice; and as Mr. Goculdass in this case on behalf of Maganlal, and Mr. Wasudeo, on behalf of the accused in other cases heard by us the same day, adopted Mr. Branson's argument, we permitted the minute to be referred to as explaining Mr. Dastur's meaning in the passage above quoted. It was the hinge round which the arguments of the learned counsel turned on the questions of necessity and whether the bribers were accomplices or only victims, a point which has been considered by the Sessions Judge as bearing on the offence of extortion defined in section 393 of the Indian Penal Code. As the work of a learned jurist, who was for years an eminent Judge of this Court also, I do not think it ought to be passed over by this bench in silence; and as it has been the occasion of the citation of the cases, I have examined it with all kindly respect, so far as it refers to the arguments and cases. The passage in the minute probably referred to by Mr. Dastur was said to be the following, where the learned writer argues the value of the testimony of certain witnesses, mamlatdars and magistrates, who deposed that they had paid money to procure their offices:—"Macaulay and his colleagues in framing the Indian Penal Code took occasion in one of their notes to point out that in India the criminality of one who under pressure bribed an official was but nominal. Looking to the habits of thought and traditions of the people, a payment of money under such circumstances to procure an office or transfer no more implies a general moral insensibility than in England the purchase of a church living, or a commission or an exchange between officers in the army. Neither, therefore, does it materially detract from the credibility of a witness. What has next to be observed is that if the testimony of the witnesses of the class just referred to, is believed—the evidence of victims of extortion rather than willing parties to corruption—then a general sense of oppression and helplessness must have been so diffused amongst the official community that those who without direct compulsion or pressure assisted in corrupt bargains or paid or helped to pay money in pursuance of them, can hardly be deemed men who acted of their own free will. The traveller who hands his purse to a brigand is no more free in reality than he from whom it is wrested by force." We are not now concerned with the criminality of men who procure judicial office or public offices of trust by the payment of bribes. That case was recently dealt with by this court in Criminal Revision Queen-Empress *vs.* Bulvant Sindekar and others, and the law laid down. But many of the remarks in that case apply to this, and those in Queen-Empress *vs.* Ganesh, I. L. R. 13, Bombay 506, made by Mr. Justice Candy and myself, have some bearing on the question of the credibility of men who use corrupt means to procure favours. The present case is one where the witnesses confess to collecting and paying a subscription of money said to have been received by the accused classers of the Revenue Survey Department. The witnesses make out that they paid on solicitation or threat proceeding from the classers or under the advice of others who advised them to subscribe. They profess that they were afraid that otherwise the classers would unfairly get their assessment raised or put them to expense in erecting boundary marks. Two questions arise at law, and both have been argued—(1) whether the witness solicited or threatened by the classers or cajoled into subscribing by other people, their friends and neighbours, are punishable for conspiring to bribe and for bribing; and (2) if so, whether they are accomplices. In dealing with the first of these points, it was argued by Mr. Branson that no one can plead the excuse of necessity or compulsion as a defence of an act otherwise penal, except as provided in section 94 of the Penal Code, which in express terms confines such a defence to "an offence which is done by a person who is compelled to do it by threats which, at the time of doing it, reasonably cause the apprehension that instant death to that person will otherwise be the consequence." From this excuse the section excludes murder and offences against the state punishable with death. The Government Pleader, Mr. Shantaram, admitted this argument to be sound and that section 94 is the only law which allows the doer of a crime to plead necessity as a defence. I am of opinion that this is the law; there must be a reasonable fear, at the very time, of instant death. Then with reference to the remarks about extortion and the definition in sec. 383 of the Penal Code. Mr. Branson distinguished the case of people who hand their purses to brigands, who are certainly not accomplices, on the ground that in so doing they commit no injury to the public. They do not break the Queen's peace, nor disturb the public order, which is based on the due performance of their duty by all the public officers. People may not band together to resist the public authorities by force, neither may they assail the public authorities by conspiracies and bribes. Mr. Branson adopted the language of Lord Chief Justice Denman in Reg, *vs.* Tyler, 8 C. and P. C. 620, where he points out that prisoners always say they did the crime from fear of each other: yet he says, "That circumstance has never been received by the law as an excuse for his crime, and the law is that no man, from a fear of consequences to himself, has a right to make himself a party to committing mischief on mankind." So it was held in Reg. *vs.* Parashram, 7 Bombay H. C., 61 CC., that receipt of bribes by public servants differ from extortions by private persons, and ought to be tried under section 161, rather than under section 383 of the Penal Code. Where certain witnesses gave false evidence, and then pleaded that they were coerced to do so by a police inspector, it was held that they were guilty, as there was no proof of fear of instant death. (10 Cal. W. R., 48 Queen vs. Sonoo.) Of course, these principles apply with greater force to public functionaries. In Rex. vs. Kennett, 5 C. and P., 295 Lord, Mansfield said:—"In law, to say 'I was afraid' is not an excuse for a magistrate." But even private persons who do criminal acts from fear of anything but instant death, do them at their peril. What, then, was the duty of the mukhi or headman, the other collectors and subscribers, to the bribes, and the people who say they paid them to the classers? Certainly not to do acts like these. Suppose they were afraid of having to put up boundary marks, with which it appears the classers have nothing to do, or of having too high an assessment placed on their fields by the Governor in Council after the higher survey officers had made proposals? How can they, the parties interested, presume to judge what the assessment ought to be, or even whether the classer has rightly classified the soils? The act of bribery, *prima facie*, suggests that the bribers wish to get illegal advantages to themselves; and a briber is not readily to be believed who says he paid the public officer in order to prevent him doing something illegal and corrupt. Section 161 of the Penal Code punishes a public servant who takes a reward or a bribe for merely doing his duty. If then people join in conspiracy to bribe him, and make a subscription for that purpose, and offer the bribe in pursuance of the conspiracy, they commit the offence of abetment of the receipt of the bribe. All are accessories who conspire, or directly or indirectly counsel, procure, command or offer. (See Stephen's Digest, art. 39.) The general rule taken from English law and enacted as section 94, that no fear, except of instant death, justifies a Criminal Act was proposed after full consideration by Lord Macaulay and his colleagues, as appears from their long and interesting argument in their note B. The clauses about bribery as originally drafted were altered when the Legislature enacted the Penal Code, and it is pertinent to notice that an illustration to section 116 is a legislative declaration that an offer of a bribe to a public servant, who refuses it, is an offence under the Penal Code. The Indian law about compulsion and necessity as a justification of an act otherwise criminal is, as I have stated, based on the law of England, which as stated by Mr. Mayne under section 94, and by Mr. Justice Stephen in Acts 31 and 32 of his Digest is substantially the same. It is very ancient law. (See Stephen J.'s comments in Queen vs. Tolson, 23 QBD, 186, on the 3rd Inst. C.I. Fo.10.) Lord Hale argues that our law is better than that laid down by the Jesuitical casuists of France in this respect, as it prevents aggrieved persons pretending to judge their own cause, and then proceeding to illegal means of redress, as when servants judging themselves in want of clothes or victuals get them by robbing their masters.—1 Hale, P C 51. Mr. Branson cited McGrowther's case, 9 St. T. 566, Foster's C. L. 13, as showing how any other rule would make crime triumphant where some prisoners pleaded that in 1746 they joined the Duke of Perth in arms against the king, because they feared that their houses would be burned and their goods spoiled. All the Judges concurred that the prisoners were rightly convicted: and Sir M. Foster points out that if threats of this kind were an excuse, it would be in the power of any leader of rebellion to indemnify all his followers. The same consideration applies to people who bribe public officers—a crime more common here than high treason. If the law allowed the bribers to escape criminal liability, when they bribed a judge to procure a decision, or some high executive officer to procure an office by pleading and proving that they were put in fear of some pecuniary injury or some stoppage of promotion, that would be tantamount to encouraging the corruption, as the corrupt judge or officer would then be able by a politic use of threats to give an indemnity to all who paid him money. The argument becomes more extensive if the indemnity could by any doctrine of law be extended to persons not in contact with him, but, like many witnesses in these cases, cajoled by others to pay to *them* through fear of *him*. The next case to be noted is that of Stratton and other members of Council who were tried for deposing Lord Pigot, the Governor of Madras. They pleaded necessity and that this violent act was needed in order to carry on the government. But Lord Mansfield, 21 St. T. 1223, pointed out the different meaning of the word. When it relates to fear of instant death and to mere questions of opinion and calculation of advantage, the latter or civil necessity, which is no excuse in law, cannot exist where there is a regular government, and all its officers to whom the aggrieved person can apply. The latest case cited by the learned counsel is the Queen vs. Dudley, 14 Q. B. D. 273, where it was held that a person who in order to escape death from hunger kills another for the purpose of eating his flesh, is guilty of murder. In that case Lord Coleridge sums up the authorities which shewed that there was no such necessity as could justify the other shipwrecked sailors in killing the boy whom they ate to save their own lives. It follows from all these authorities that in dealing with the question of guilty or not, the law does not, where there is no fear of instant death, require the Courts to discuss the philosophy of free will, or determine whether the person who bribes to secure some advantage to himself is a victim of extortion or feels helpless or not. Except in mitigation of penalty, this sort of language is rather rhetoric than relevant argument. This was pointed out at the trial of Lord Ferrers for murder, when his counsel argued that *Ira brevis furor est*, and that he should be acquitted because he was angry, the Attorney-General replied that, however excellent the Latin maxim might be as a moral caution, it never was and never could be a rule of law, laws being meant to restrain angry men from murder. Our law is based on common sense and the general welfare. How can a suitor tell what judgment ought to be passed, or a ryot what assessment should be levied, or a civil servant whether his conduct justifies promotion, or a military officer whether he should receive a command or be selected for a service of distinction? These lie in the discretion of superiors, and are often matters of the Royal prerogative. It would overturn the Government if every person discontented imputed his fate to the corruption of the authorities, and in defiance of all legal presumptions sought to attain his aims by offering bribes, as well might a clergyman procure a Bishopric by simony or a Commoner seek a peerage by corruption. There would be ample opportunity for all such doings if once the terror of the Criminal Law were removed. The favours of the Crown, like the gifts of God, are not to be purchased with money, there is no room for Simon Magus in our civil polity. Every subject of the Crown can get his rights in the constitutional way; and may not try to get them by corrupting the servants of the Crown. This is against the public policy of the law, like the buying of public offices even when there is no offence against the Statue Law vs. Law 3, Peere Williams, 391 Hanington vs. Duchatel 1, Brown Ch. R. 124.

All this bribery being thus immoral, dangerous to the State, and prohibited by the Penal Code and by the Stat. 33, Geo. 3, c. 52 c. 62, which shows what Parliament thinks of it. I am of opinion that the bribing witnesses are accomplices in the alleged receipt of bribes. For the reasons given, it follows that they are not to be treated as men of good character, but as corrupt men. I have not noticed any circumstance in the evidence which can justify our treating them as anything better than criminals; not of an atrocious sort; nor does their evidence get any weight otherwise as they had ample opportunity to conspire. One cannot help suspecting that men so pliable, so eager to bribe, may be induced to tell lies under some other motive or pressure. These considerations are important because it is not contended that the accused practised any oppression in their actual duty. As it is not shown that the accused did any single illegal or unnecessary act in their work of classing the soils, the statement of the bribers that they paid to avoid oppression must be scrutinized—and the evidence about threats also. I see no reason why the ordinary test of the evidence of accomplices should not be applied to these witnesses. Lord Abinger lays down that such rules must be applied to all alike: and the reasons given by Sir B. Peacock in the case of Elahi Bux, B.L., R.F.B., Vol. 459 5, C.R., Cal., W.R. 80 apply in all their fullness, and more especially as the Magistrate fines that the only piece of documentary evidence in the case has been falsified by the Banias, in order to make the testimony of some of the subscribers to the bribe appear corroborated. Why then should it be assumed that the evidence is to be believed? It is also to be noticed that the bribers are not corroborated by any details in writing of the amounts collected at Sanashan, although the collection and payment to the man who acted as treasurer extended over 10 or 12 days. Neither are the bribers corroborated by any previous statements of their own made at the time. They kept silence till a police inspector came. The accomplices are dangerous for two reasons. They have committed a crime. As they conspired to bribe, so they may have conspired to give false evidence; the two offences often go together. They hope to escape punishment if their evidence is believed; and it would seem that some of the bribing officials are retained in office. They have been treated by the Magistrate as witnesses: and to quote Sir B. Peacock, they give their evidence under the hope of obtaining immunity from punishment if it is believed. The Magistrate has not, I gather from his judgment, understood the law as laid down by Sir B. Peacock as to their acquiring an equitable title to pardon, under Lord Mansfield's decision in Rudd's case. Cowper 334, which was followed by this Court in Reg. vs. Hanmant I. L. R., 1 Bom. 619. All that Sir B. Peacock says about the great danger that lies in believing such persons without the safeguard of the rule requiring corroboration is to be carefully studied by the Magistrates. His views have often been enforced since and have been distinctly adopted in section 114 and 133 of the Indian Evidence Act as noticed by Tindal, C. J., at the trial of Frost, there is often a danger that for the purpose of saving themselves, rather than stating the truth, the accomplices will make out a stronger case against the prisoner and more favourable to themselves, than the real truth will warrant. They do not give their evidence under an absolute certainty of impunity; and probably some of them hope not only to avoid prosecution but to retain their appointments in the Government service. These reasons for requiring independent corroboration, so strongly insisted upon by Sir Barnes Peacock, are not expressly mentioned by the Magistrate. Under these circumstances, and as we have the power, and are asked to as it becomes our duty as a Court of Revision to examine the evidence under the light of the rule requiring corroboration. It may be conceded that there are many crimes more atrocious than bribery; without going the length of treating the bribers as if they were honest men like two country gentlemen indicted for not repairing a road like the two gentlemen of honour and good character, of whom Sir B. Peacock makes an illustration, who get angry at their coachmen, and in a moment of irritation, not amounting in law to provocation, get out and thrash him. These bribers again are not to be compared to military officers who, when the system of purchase existed in the Army as a recognized practice, openly purchased their steps. That case has been distinguished by the Judges of England, on the ground that they were not corrupt, although they might have broken a law, because what they did was sanctioned by their military superiors, and was therefore not dishonourable. But in Blackford vs. Preston 8 Term R. 89, a differentview was taken of a transaction where a person bought the command of an East India man belonging to the East India Company went to sea and lost his ship. (See too Graeme vs. Wroughton, 11 Ex. 146, and Hopkins vs. Prescott 16 L. J. N. S. C. P. 259.) It may also be admitted that in conspiracies, the accomplices are often the only witnesses that can be got. But it has been held by two eminent Judges, now Members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, that it would certainly be unsafe to depart in India from the established practice of England in the application of the rule requiring corroboration. These are the word, of Couch, C. J. in Reg. vs. Imam, 3 Bom H. O. Rs. 59 C.C. and they pervade Sir B. Peacock's decision in Elahi Bux's cases. I do not think an exception can be made in favour of bribers, because they are not, in my opinion, people of good character, and because if such exception were allowed, men of previously good character would be exposed to charges of receiving bribes, without sufficient protection, as happened in the half dozen cases where we reversed the convictions to-day. We have lately had several cases before us in which the learned Judge of Ahmedabad has passed severe strictures on the patels and ryots of that district in regard to the fabrication and suppression of evidence in criminal cases. Although the established doctrine of the law about what sort of necessity amounts to a defence for a criminal charge has never been doubted since the time of Hale, it has been, I think, misappreciated in the cases which we decide to-day; and on the other point of law, I have to remark that there appears to be no reported decision whether or not the person who under a mild threat or solicitation of a public functionary or an ordinary person proceeds to bribe a public functionary is guilty of a crime or not. I have, therefore, given my reasons at length with the arguments of the learned counsel, without which these judgments would be incomplete; and as it is desirable that every great question of penal law should be determined with certainty by the Bench I have given my learned brother an opportunity of perusing this decision before delivering it. On these questions of law, I think, we are in substantial accord. With doubt and hesitation after careful examination of the evidence; more especially as the Magistrate finds that the Banias manipulated the entries and so fabricated evidence against the accused, whom the Magistrate says are old servants of Government I come to the opinion that, sitting as a Court of Revision, we ought to refrain from interfering with the sentences passed on Motilal on the Sanasthal charge and on Maganlal on the Jivanpur charge. I think it must be held that the Magistrate did in a way consider the bribers as accomplices, and then as he mentions Section 133 of the Evidence Act, did proceed to consider whether, under all the circumstances, they could be believed. If he came to a wrong conclusion on the facts, the proper Court to review the facts was the Court of Appeal—the Session Courts of Ahmedabad. I cannot be sure whether the learned Judge looked upon the bribers as criminals, or whether he thought they were exonerated by the doctrine of necessity. Anyhow, the accused, who were both represented by pleaders, might have argued that the bribers were accomplices, and on referring to the Gujerathi record to-day, I find that this is alleged in Motilal's petition of appeal to the Sessions Court. The Courts below are the appointed Judges of the facts, and without special reasons we ought not to interfere on facts lest we should weaken the responsibility of those Courts. As regards, however, the guilt Maganlal on the Sanasthal charge, and that of Motilal on the Jivanpur charge, and after considering section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, Reg. *vs.* Farler, 8 C. and P. 136 Reg. *vs.* Clowes 4 C. and P. 225, the very slight evidence, the infirmities of that evidence (already discussed in detail) and the insufficient manner in which, I think, it has been examined below, I have the misfortune, after several consultations, to differ from my learned brother—and would acquit the accused. I fear that if the safeguarding rule is not in such a case applied with all care and strictness, the result to men of good characters and long years of good service may be as evil as if no such rule existed. We have had to reverse one conviction after another, because they have been based on evidence of people who say they bribed at the slightest hint and at the earliest opportunity, and whom the magistrates misapplying the legal doctrine of necessity treated as if they were honest and innocent people. But when we differ in opinion, we must refer the matter of difference for the opinion of another Judge, before whom the case and our opinions will be laid under section, s 429 and 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

DISPUTE BETWEEN A BROKER AND A MERCHANT.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, Mr. E.W. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the suit and cross-suit of Laljee Curramsey *versus* Mooljee Ruttonsey. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—These are action and cross action between a cotton broker and his principal on the account between them. The plaintiff in the former, the broker, instituted his action on the 16th May to recover Rs. 1,672-8, as the brokerage due in respect of 24 bales of cotton deliverable before the date of the action effected between Kartik Sud 1st and Falgun Wad 3rd, 1945, at the rate of As. 8 per Rs. 100 on the sale price of the goods. To this the defendant pleads, first, denial of a sale of 50 bales of cotton charged by the plaintiff as effected in the name and on account of the defendant on 25th November, 1888, to Hathibhai Purshotam at Rs. 230 per candy, in respect of which the brokerage at the rate claimed amounts to Rs. 27, and which bales, the defendant says, were so sold, but on account of the plaintiff himself he having consented to lend his name to the plaintiff in this transaction, in order to enable him to effect a sale on his own account, in consequence of a commission to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant at the rate of eight annas per candy. Secondly, denial of a sale of 400 bales of cotton charged by the plaintiff as effected by him in the name and on account of the defendant on 20th March, 1889, to Haji Daud Haji Vyedina at Rs. 226 per candy, in respect of which the brokerage at the rate claimed amounts to Rs. 213-8, but which bales, the defendant says, were so sold by himself without the intervention of any broker. Thirdly, denial that the brokerage payable to the plaintiff is due at the rate claimed, but As. 4 per Rs. 100 only, that being the rate specially agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant when the latter consented to employ the former as his broker. Fourthly, that, in any event, the plaintiff is not entitled to charge brokerage at more than the customary rate of As. 5 per Rs. 100. Fifthly, that in respect of the sales actually effected by the plaintiff on the defendant's account there is brokerage due to him, at the rate of As. 4 per Rs. 100 on the sale price, the sum of Rs. 715-14-7 only, which the defendant is willing to credit to the plaintiff. But as against this he claims to credit to himself, first, a sum of Rs. 1,086-12 as damages sustained by the defendant by the breach by one Sewji Tulsidas of a contract of 23rd October 1888 effected by the plaintiff for the sales by Sewji Tulsidas to the defendant of 200 bales of cotton at Rs. 200-8 per candy deliverable between 15th and 25th May, and the performance of which contract by Sewji Tulsidas the plaintiff expressly agreed to guarantee, or for the performance of which the plaintiff is responsible as the real principal, or on his implied contract with the defendant that he had the authority of Sewji Tulsidas to effect the contract of sale, and that the seller was a respectable merchant. Secondly, a sum of Rs. 425-4, as similar damages arising out of another contract of 13th March, 1889, by one Sewji Umarsi for the sale of 200 bales at Rs. 207-8 per candy deliverable at the same date, and guaranteed in like manner by the plaintiff, or for the performance of which he is similarly responsible. Thirdly, a sum of Rs. 637-14 paid by the defendant in settlement of a contract of sale to Hirachand Dewji by the plaintiff, but in the name of the defendant, of 200 bales of cotton at Rs. 201 per candy, which the plaintiff failed to deliver. Fourthly, a sum of Rs. 448-14 similarly paid by the defendant on the plaintiff's account in settlement of a like contract with Punamchand Agurchand, for the sale of 100 bales at Rs. 202-8 per candy, in which the plaintiff made similar default. Fifthly, a sum of Rs. 75 as commission payable by the plaintiff to the defendant at As. 8 per candy for the use of the defendant's name in the two contracts last mentioned. And sixthly a sum of Rs. 12-8 as a like commission for the use of the defendant's name in the contract for 50 bales with Hathibhai Purshotam already mentioned. The defendant thus makes out that on the account between them there is due to him from the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,970-5-5, for which he instituted his cross action on 12th July 1889, nearly two months after he had been served with the summons in the plaintiff's original action. In defence to this cross action, the plaintiff, besides relying on his claim as stated in his original suit, denies that he ever guaranteed the performance of any contract of sale, or is liable to the defendant for the performance of any, or that the defendant ever entered into any such contract on the faith of his guarantee, express or implied, or suffered any damage by reason of the breach of any such guarantee. He also denies that he ever used the defendant's name in any contract made on his own account, or that the defendant is entitled to charge him with the commission claimed, and he pleads to the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that the defendant's claim, which exceeds Rs. 2,000, has been reduced by a set off not admitted by himself, and there has been no abandonment of any excess. It will thus be seen that the parties, who are, to all appearance, both men in a respectable position of life, are in direct conflict on certain issues of fact as to which there can be no mistake. Each swears positively in direct contradiction of certain facts as positively alleged by the other. The only rational conclusion then is that one of them must be guilty of downright wilful lying. My conclusion, therefore, is that in the action (suit No. 13095 of 1889) the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for the full amount claimed, Rs. 1,672-8, and costs. In this suit the plaintiff has included only that portion of his claim on the account which arises in respect of those contracts of which the due date had already expired on the date that he brought his suit, considering that the brokerage in respect of the others had not then become payable, and he asks for leave under section 43 of the Civil Procedure Code, to sue hereafter, if necessary, for the brokerage due in respect of these latter contracts. It was not contended at the hearing that he should not have such leave, and I accordingly grant it now, though I did not in so many words intimate before the first hearing that it was granted. The cross action (suit No. 18241 of 1889) must be dismissed, and I certify the professional costs of the plaintiff in the action, Rs. 180.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons. The following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

CAUSING DEATH BY A RASH ACT.

Bhawoo Patloo, a cart-driver, was charged with causing the death of Abba Ragoo by a rash and negligent act. The deceased, who was also a cart-driver, lived in De Lisle Road with his wife. Having gone out to drive his cart one day, he returned home about noon a little the worse for liquor. There were carts being loaded with bricks opposite to his house, and the deceased went of his own accord to help the loading of the carts with bricks. The prisoner was in one of the carts at which the deceased was helping, and he found fault with the manner in which the deceased handed the bricks and abused him. Deceased got down and threw two or three stones at the prisoner, none of which, however, struck him. Deceased was trying to throw another stone, when the prisoner went and struck him with a stick and gave him a blow with his fist, in consequence of which the deceased fell down to the ground. He was taken into his house, was unable to speak, asked for water to drink, which was given him, and died the same afternoon. An inquest was held on the body, when it was ascertained that death was due to rupture of the spleen, which might have been caused by a fall.

The Judge: Ask the accused how the deceased came by his death?

Prisoner: Deceased was in liquor and came to my cart. Fearing that he might be kicked by my bullocks, or that he might come under the wheels, I took him to his house, but he returned to the cart, when I pushed him aside. I did not strike him at all. The jury found the prisoner guilty of causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation. His Lordship fined him ten rupees with the alternative of five days' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE AND CROSS-CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

David Mathewson was charged with adultery with Mary Grace Clarke, the wife of John Henry Clarke, and claimed to be tried.

John Henry Clarke was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to David Mathewson with a knife and claimed to be tried.

Both Mathewson and Clarke stated, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, that they did not wish to offer evidence against each other in the abovementioned cases. The jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty and the prisoners were discharged.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Dossa Mamoojee and Sounda Amir were charged with housebreaking and theft on the premises of Messrs. Gahagan and Company. On the 19th July last the cashkeeper of the firm received currency notes for Rs. 4,307-1-6 for paying the establishment the following day. He placed the notes in the safe, and having locked it, handed the key to Mr. Gahagan. The premises were locked up at night, and nobody slept there. The next morning the safe was found broken open. All the money, with the exception of a bag containing small silver coins also a cash-box and a bunch of keys, was missing from the safe. The numbers of the notes had been noted down by the cash-keeper on the back of a ten-rupee note, and when he was shown a bundle of notes that day at the quarters of Superintendent Brewin, the cash-keeper discovered in the bundle the ten-rupee note and was enabled to identify the rest of the notes as the property of his master. The bundle of notes was taken to Mr. Brewin by a policeman together with the two prisoners, in whose possession they were found. On the houses of the prisoners being searched were found five rupees covered with mud, an iron bar, &c. On examining Messrs. Gahagan and Company's premises the police found that entrance had been effected therein by removing the bar of a window, and that the window could be reached by a man going over the roof of the adjoining house. A hole was found in the wall of the house next to that, and through that hole a man could get on to the roof abovementioned. The first prisoner lived in the third house in the wall of which the hole was found. It was presumed that the prisoner got through that hole on to the roof of the adjoining house, and thence gained access to Messrs. Gahagan and Company's premises. It appeared in evidence that about 5 a.m. on the 20th July last the two prisoners and another man were in the first prisoner's room counting a bundle of currency notes. A Borah neighbour first observed their proceedings through an aperture in the wall of the prisoner's room. He brought two policemen to the spot and showed them what was going on. Finding that they were watched, the second prisoner, with the bundle of notes, escaped by getting over the roof of the adjoining house. One of the policemen, however, ran downstairs and arrested the second prisoner with the bundle of notes tied up in his waist-cloth. The door of the first prisoner's room was then broken open, and he was arrested. The third man had escaped, probably by getting over the roof of the adjoining house.

The prisoners called a few witnesses, whose evidence was not material as bearing upon the charges.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoners guilty of house-breaking by night and theft.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoners the case against them was very clearly proved. Each of them was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for housebreaking, and two years' rigorous imprisonment for theft, making five years for each.

THEFT OF LEATHER.

Jooma Shaik Chand and Munwarkhan Sadoola were charged with house-breaking by night and theft of leather for making boots and shoes, some velvet, and some elastic, the property of Cumroodin Moosajee, who kept a shop in Cazee Street. On the forenoon of the 8th August last, which was the day of the Mahomedan Ramzan Eed, the prosecutor locked the shop. On the following morning, on going to the shop, he discovered that it had been broken into. A hole had been made in the rear wall of the premises sufficiently large to admit a man. Some of the goods were missing, and some pieces of leather were found lying near a gully. The prosecutor made a report to the police, and two days later on, the missing goods produced in court, with the exception of two pieces of leather, were found in the shop of one Mooljee Vella, a shoemaker. To this man's shop the prisoners had gone on the 9th August, and offered to sell leather goods which, they said, they had bought at an auction sale. Mooljee bought the goods and paid the prisoners in three instalments a total sum of Rs. 30. The prisoners had at first asked Rs. 40 for the goods, which Mooljee did not agree to pay.

At the termination of the case for the prosection, his lordship asked the jury whether they thought it was necessary for him to sum up the case. He told them it was dangerous to rely upon the evidence of Mooljee Vella, who was an accomplice.

The jury expressed a wish to hear his lordship sum up the case.

His lordship told the jury there was no evidence against the second prisoner. As to the first prisoner, his lordship remarked it would be very dangerous to rely upon the uncorroborated testimony of Mooljee, who was the receiver of stolen goods, and an accomplice in the crime.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty as regarded both the prisoners.

The first prisoner was discharged. The second prisoner, against whom there is another charge pending, was detained.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE ARTS COURSE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

THE Bombay Graduates' Association has addressed the subjoined memorandum to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Bombay relative to the Arts Course.

Sirs,—The committee of the Bombay Graduates' Association submit the following recommendations about the Arts Course, which is to be submitted at a meeting of the Senate on the 12th instant.:

(1). That the Course for the B. A. degree should not be extended so as to make it one of four years, but should be one of three years only as at present.

(2). That there should be only two examinations after Matriculation, one at the end of the third term, and the final at the end of the sixth term.

(3). That the courses should be re-arranged so as to suit the above recommendations, but, in case, propositions (1) and (2) of the Hon'ble Mr. Telang are passed by the Senate, the following changes are submitted in the course of the studies:—

(4). That in the first year's course "Elementary Physics" should be substituted for "Physics."

(5). That in the second year's course "Vernacular Translation and Essay" (1 paper) should be added.

(6). That in the third and fourth year's course "Vernacular Translation and Essay (1 paper)" should be added as a compulsory subject; and that "Vernacular literature" should be added to group (a) of the voluntary subjects.

(7). That in the same course "Elementary Physiology" be substituted for "Physics."

(8). That from the same course "General Jurisprudence and Roman law" be eliminated.

(9). That in the Sanitary Science course instead of a "Diploma" a "Degree" be conferred.

(10). That in the Agriculture course instead of a "Diploma" a Degree be conferred.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION AND THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

THE following reply has been received by the Bombay Graduates' Association relative to their memorandum on the present staff of the Elphinstone College:—

Educational Department.

Bombay Castle, 31st August, 1889.

From J. Monteath, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To Rustam K. R. Cama, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Graduates' Association.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th of August 1889, forwarding a memorial of the Graduates' Association, drawing attention to the inconvenience and hardship caused by several of the Professors of the Elphinstone College being on leave at the same time, and requesting that measures may be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such a state of affairs in future.

2. In reply I am to state that Government consider it undesirable that the Professors of a College should have leave at the same time, but in institutions of higher education a great deal of latitude must be left to the Principal, and if he does not object to the leave which his colleagues wish to take, and considers the temporary arrangements satisfactory Government are reluctant to refuse leave, in cases where such leave is distinctly salutary in lending fresh vigour to the officials who avail themselves of it.

3. Doctor Peterson's leave, I am to observe, was granted for a scientific object, and Professor Barrett's services were required elsewhere by the Government of India. The Governor in Council, moreover has no reason to believe that meanwhile the wants of the Elphinstone College have not been sufficiently provided for.

4. I am, however, to add that steps have been taken to prevent a similar coincidence of Professors going on leave recurring.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers proceeded by P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam, Captain C. Gadd, for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles yesterday:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr. Caunce and Mr R. E. L. Hill.

FOR BRINDISI.—Surgeon-Major G H LeMottel and Mrs. Schnure.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. R. M. Pearce and Rev. H. D. Beresford.

THE DOCK LABOURERS' STRIKE.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing the day before the mail left, gives the following account of the strikes as they then stood:—

The dock labourers' strike appears to be growing more serious and extensive. The demonstration they made was a credit to themselves, and should undoubtedly be the subject of the gravest consideration for the dock directors. The men assembled at the dock-gates soon after six and held a meeting, at which speeches were delivered in the midst of a tremendous downpour of rain. The rain, however, as Mr. John Burns boasted later in the day, did not appear to damp their enthusiasm or impair the success of their meeting, though hundreds of them must have been drenched to the skin. After their meeting they formed in column, and with bands and banners they moved, some thousands strong, for miles through the neighbourhood of the docks, holding meetings and calling on the men who had not already come out to join them in urging what they all of them believe to be a just demand. This early demonstration was apparently intended more particularly for the laggards in the movement.

At eleven o'clock they mustered again at the dock gates, and again tramped off with their society banners and two bands up the Commercial-road, through White Horse-Street, Butcher-row, and Brook-street into Shadwell, and thence on by Leman-street into the City, passing through Leadenhall-street and Gracechurch-street, and then returned to the West India Dock gates. They reckoned they had 14,000 men in their ranks at the outset, and in the course of their march they were joined by other bodies at various points; and though many of the men, probably unable to continue the tramp, fell out here and there, their numbers throughout were imposing. They were all of them genuine working men of the dock labouring class, and their quiet, orderly, good-tempered, but thoroughly resolute bearing, could not but have impressed all who saw them. Great enthusiasm was evoked at one point by the display of a big square shovel lashed to a pole and displaying on the pan of the shovel, "Coal porters on strike," written in chalk. An outburst of grim merriment was called forth again and again by various illustrations of "dockers' dinners." One was a slice of bread and a saveloy hoisted on a pole. That saveloy somehow disappeared before the journey was finished, and, indeed, in the midst of those hungry-looking men it could hardly be expected to travel far. But by the time the procession drew towards the end of the journey, one or two other poles were to be seen moving along dangling a haddock and an onion, or a hunch of bread and a herring.

"But mind ye," said one lantern-jawed fellow, with a lick round of his tongue, "it aint the 'addocks and the 'errin's us grumbles at."

"No," says another, "nor the saveloys neither. It's when a chap's got to buckle in his belt and rub his stomach for a dinner as give ye the 'ump."

At the Free Trade Wharf, in Brook-street, a halt was made for an effort to draw out some of the men employed there. The gates were closed, and were guarded by a couple of policemen, who seemed to regard the demonstration with no unfriendly eye; and, by the way, it was noticeable throughout that an excellent feeling existed between the processionists and the police, many of whom were heard to express their sympathy with the men.

"What d'ye think of us, boss?" asked one of the demonstrators as he paused for a moment in front of a policeman.

"Hope you'll get your penny, old man," replied the policeman cheerily.

"Good, old Copper!" was the appreciative response, followed by a ringing cheer.

But all the cheering and shouting the surging crowd could raise as the processionists massed before the gates of the Free Trade Wharf, could not get those glum and sullen-looking gates open. A call was made for a bugle blast by way of summons to surrender, but the walls of Jericho did'nt fall, and the men within made no sign, and then there was a mighty hooting; the band broke out with the Dead March, and the cavalcade resumed its movement forward. Returning down the Commercial-road, a broad open thoroughfare, the procession got into good form and gathered numbers, and when it arrived outside the West India Dock gates there was an immense gathering, numbering at one time probably not far short of 20,000—a thoroughly solid, orderly, resolute-looking body of working men.

All the world knows that the East and West India Dock Company has but narrowly escaped financial ruin, and that being so, however deeply one may sympathise with the woes of the labouring poor, it is surely not unreasonable to take this fact into account when the companies plead that they cannot afford more than the open market value of labour.

MR. BURN'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Burns headed the procession, and was the central figure in the operations. On arriving at the gate of a wharf he called a halt, and took measures for communicating with the men inside. On one occasion he clambered to the top of an immense van laden with skins from Russia; and on another he stood upon a window sill some eight or ten feet from the ground, and hooked his coat on to an iron railing to prevent his falling. The cheering of the vast concourse of people soon attracted the inmates of the wharf, who were not slow to put themselves into positions from which Mr. Burns' voice was audible. It did not take him long to persuade them to join the strikers, and very soon the procession, with a large accession to its ranks, was *en route* to the next wharf. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the men, who, by the time London Bridge was reached, must have been some six thousand in number. From

TRIAL BY PLEBISCITE.

THE trial by *plebiscite* of Mrs. Maybrick is likened by *Pump Court* to the self-constituted Lynch Law Courts of the Colorado and Wyoming stamp.

In flesh and blood it sets up our modern Demos, writes our contemporary, with long pipe and pint of beer before him, to repudiate jury trial as humbug, and to jeer at evidence as coloured by the judge. Where angels would fear to tread, he stamps in hobnail boots and clogs; and that men of education should be found backing him is but a confirmation of Carlyle's judgment, that men are mostly fools. We tinker at our jurisprudence, that with increase of knowledge its foundations may be broadened and its superstructure still more humanised. To countenance its overthrow by hobnails and clogs implies either disgraceful deviliment or crass ignorance of the issues which again are wildly raised. Crime is constantly being committed, and the purpose of an assize is a gaol delivery. For such gaol delivery such judges receive commission from the Crown, that they may interpret and enforce the law, and juries are empanelled that they may determine about the facts; hence the distinction between law and fact. The prisoner is arraigned; he is alleged to have done this or that; and before the jury decide upon guilt or innocence, the judge rehearses the testimony lest any portion of it should be forgotten, but not before he who has appeared for the Crown and he who has appeared for the prisoner has done the same thing. The most is made of every point by both, but especially by the latter, before, it may be said, the judge has a word to say. All the evidence that the prosecution is going to give, and all the witnesses it is going to call, are known weeks and weeks beforehand to the defence, that they may arrange to meet it; while they are at liberty to play dark meantime, and to spring evidence on the prosecution at the last moment, which has not had a similar opportunity to prepare to meet and parry it; and extraordinary, not to say scandalous assumption, when the judge speaks, in this Maybrick case, he colours or he keeps back something, as if everything had not previously been before the court; he influences the judgment of the jury, so as to make the verdict his own, as if from the instant of their being sworn to the instant of the deliverance of their verdict they were inhabiting an atmosphere of influences and emotions. That the insolence—no other word can be used—of playing upon the words, colouring and suppression, have succeeded in their purpose of arousing ignorance, prejudice, and sentiment the proofs are manifold; petitions abound for reprieve and pardon, and disputation on each and every point is as bitter as upon the Irish question. Yet no fairer trial ever took place in England. The jury, drawn from a wide area and from the somewhat radical tradesman class, determined on the fact, and the judge pronounced the sentence of the law; and thereupon the commission of assize closed, the judge resuming his other functions and the jurors returning to their occupations. To find fault now with either becomes an outrage; they alone had the persons and the testimony before them, and they alone acted under responsibility. To say now that Mrs. Maybrick was tried for one offence, and condemned for another, is equivalent in force to the assertion that the moon is made of green cheese. The record being closed, by the condemnation of Mrs. Maybrick, and judge and jury being dispersed, how stands the Crown in relation to the case, and how would the judgment against Mrs. Maybrick be affected were Parliament to suspend its standing orders, for the passage of a Bill for appeals in criminal cases? A Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of judges, would be called upon to determine questions of law and fact. Those of law would not override fact; no conceivable point of misdirection by the judge can be discovered to set aside the finding of the jury that Maybrick was poisoned by his wife. Disposing of the points of law, the Court of Criminal Appeal, after considering the judge's notes, would call for the new facts brought to light since the conviction. Where are they in this Maybrick case, that the finding of the jury may be quashed? There are no new facts with the remotest bearing on the case, and in the circumstance it would be incumbent on the Court of Criminal Appeal to confirm the sentence. Since the conviction we may have had more conflict of opinion among medical men and experts, but what Court of Appeal could undertake to say that the jury ought to have believed one side, instead of the other, or that they ought to have doubted where they believed? The case was submitted to them, for them and them alone, to say which side they believed; and what court of trained judges would venture to say that there was not ample material on which to found a belief such as the jury stated? Otherwise, are you not transferring the trial of fact from jury to judge? Take care, Demos, what you are doing; you are going perilously near to cutting your own throat, only in your innocence you don't know it. It would be an ill day for this country when juries and the power that juries possess are done away with. You wrested your liberties with some struggle from the Crown. Are you going to hand them back again to its judges? It is not a Court of Criminal Appeal that you want, so don't use terms, the import of which you know not, and mislead yourself by false analogies. It is a Court of Mercy you want, not a Court of Justice. Why do you wish this Court of Mercy? Shall we tell you? You don't care much about this proposed Court of Mercy, for other cases than murder. You don't like hanging, that is to say, capital punishment, and you would be glad to get rid of it if you dared. You are afraid to do away with it. So you would like a Court of Mercy, composed of seven or eight lawyers, to have the power to say that this ugly man may be hanged, but that pretty woman shall be reprieved. And this is what it comes to. Only make up your mind which tribunal is more likely to grant what you wish; a tribunal, no member of which, either you or, for the matter of that, the Crown could displace, even if he had waxed deaf or age had rendered him too pervious or too impervious to female charms to suit your judgment; or a tribunal the active member of which (the Home Secretary) you have it in your power to displace, either with or without his Government. When you have made up your mind as to what you want, *Pump Court* will contribute its quantum of effort to aid you in getting it. Only, we again remind you to be careful to analyse exactly what it is you want, else you will have a repetition of King Log and King Stork.

MADAME BERNHARDT'S HUSBAND.

M. DAMALA, the husband of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who died on the 22nd ult., at his wife's house in the Boulevard Pereire, had been lingering for several months. His career was throughout a romantic one. Jacques Damala was born at the Piræus, and was for some time an Attaché in the Diplomatic service of Greece; but he subsequently became a naturalised Frenchman. He married Mme. Bernhardt seven years ago. Some months elapsed before M. Damala made his appearance on the French stage, as Armand Duval in the "Dame aux Camelias," his wife taking the part of Marguerite Gauthier, in which part, in spite of his inexperience, he won a tremendous success. He showed himself at his best in the "Maitre de Forges" by M. Ohnet, a drama which, thanks to his ability, ran for several hundred nights, but which is now quite out of fashion. The strain of going through the same performance every night of the week and often twice in the day began to tell on M. Damala's once splendid constitution and he began to use morphia injections; but it was only after the habit had grown incurable that his friends became aware of it. After this he quarrelled with his managers, was separated from his wife, and finally went off to Tunis and enlisted in the Foreign Legion, but getting tired of the dreary camp life, for which he was utterly unfit, he obtained his release from the army and returned to Paris, where Madame Sarah Bernhardt received him with open arms. He accompanied her recently on a theatrical tour in England, and appeared for the last time in Paris at the Variétés in the character of Armand Duval, in which he first appeared. Sarah Bernhardt was an admirable nurse during his illness. She tried everything to cure him, even mesmerism. The week before his death M. Damala having rallied, she pervaded on him to go on a trip to Greece, and he had already taken a passport from his Embassy. One of M. Damala's amusements was to play card tricks at social gatherings. One of his most wonderful tricks was as follows: He asked somebody to draw a card from a full pack, look at it and put it back again. He would then throw the pack on to a plank at some distance in the middle of which was a sharp point, where the card selected invariably stuck.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 0 Farringdon-road, London.

SAD BUT TRUE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," for by its use the most dangerous forms of fevers, blood poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is in truth a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilized country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy Street, New Cross Road, London, S.E.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous,**

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. N.W.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa must, claims at once that it is not pure.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE PICKERING'S BLANCO

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—AHMUTY & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PARTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVOIR. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Moonfurpore*—J. D. JACKSON.

Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESON & Co., Export Merchants, Mansell St. London, E.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND

Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science.

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs TREACHER & Co. LD.; PHILLIPS & Co., LD.; KEMP & Co., LD and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay; BADHAM PILE & Co, LD., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay; and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
THE SALT REGAL COMPANY, LD.,
WORKS, FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.
AND AT 25, LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

☞ SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition 1865,

20, GREAT [illegible] AND W.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

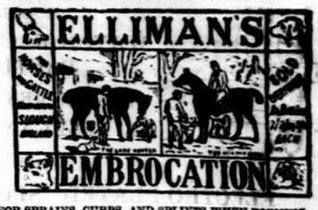
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.
SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED
EAU DE COLOGNE
is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
ATKINSON'S
FLORIDA WATER,
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.	Finest quality we can produce

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS,

HYGEIA BOOTS,
(Registered)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
44, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

HAMILTON & CO.,

(OF CALCUTTA),
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c.
Richly Electro-Plated on Best Nickle Silver.

		Old English Pattern.	Fiddle Pattern.	King's Pattern.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Table Spoons...	Per doz.	24	24	30
Dessert „ ...	„	18	18	23
Tea „ ...	„	8	8	14
Table Forks ...	„	24	24	30
Dessert „ ...	„	18	18	23
Soup Ladles ...	Each	9	9	11
Sauce „ ...	„	2-4	2-4	2-12
Gravy Spoons...	„	5-0	5-0	7
Fish Knives, Pierced and Engraved Blade ...	„	10	10	11
Butter „ ...	„	2	2	2-12
Sugar Spoons ...	„	1	1	1-8
Ice Tongs ...	„	2-12	2-12	3-0
		As.	As.	Rs.
Salt Spoons, Gilt Bowls ...	„	12	12	1-4
Egg „ „ ...	„	12	12	1-4
Mustard „ „ ...	„	12	12	1-4

These goods can only be supplied at the Prices quoted when Cash accompanies the order.

10 *per Cent. will be added if Credit be given.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, **LONDON;**

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON", BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and, 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule*

The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPUSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

FRENCH CLARETS.

Good Beverage Clarets.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.
A good Wine of fair body and bouquet. Per doz., Rs. 11-8; pts. Rs. 6-8.

ST. PAUILLAC MEDOC.
A good Medoc Claret. Per doz., Rs. 15-0; pts. Rs. 8-4.

DEJEUNER CLARET.
A very choice general Wine of good body and bouquet. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

Superior Dinner Clarets.

CHATEAU LAMARQUE.
Excellent quality, suitable for dinner or dessert. Per doz., Rs. 18; pts. Rs. 10.

MARGAUX MEDOC.
Old bottled, soft and of choice character, Per doz., Rs. 23; pts. Rs. 12-8

Choice Dessert Wines.

CHATEAU LAROSE.
A charming Wine, one of the nicest of Chateau Wines.
Per doz. Rs. 27; pts. Rs. 14-8.

CHATEAU LAFITTE.
Of choice vintage, mellow, fine bouquet.
Per doz., Rs. 34-0; pts. Rs. 18.

POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS:
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and 43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD., 43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C., AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

J. Henry

FINE LEVER WATCHES.

TO BE FOUND NOWHERE ELSE IN INDIA.

The long experience we have acquired in India as practical Watchmakers and Manufacturers enables us to form a practical knowledge of the requirements essential to this climate, the deteriorating influence of which have such disastrous effect on watches not especially made to withstand it.

We desire particular attention to the unequalled quality as well as to the unrivalled prices of the new Lever Watches we manufacture, which differ essentially with the ever increasing number of cheap productions in the quality of the materials employed in their construction, as well as in the compact form and strength of their movements, their accurate performance and their durability.

The cases are made of standard Silver and of sufficient substance to afford effective protection to the works. We do not manufacture for the Trade, and can give better value and better goods. These Watches being direct from the Manufacturer, you save the retailer and middlemen's profit on your purchases.

No. 36*a*.—HUNTER STERLING SILVER WATCH, ¾ plate, Lever movement,

Key wind, 6 ruby holes, 11 ruby jewels, adjusted for variations of temperature and position ... ... Rs. 25
Chased and richly engraved case ... ... Rs. 28
Warranted 5 Years.

No. 4*a*.—The same, *Keyless*, 10 ruby holes, 15 ruby jewels, compensation balance, adjusted ... ... Rs. 35
Chased and richly engraved case ... ... Rs. 38
Warranted 5 Years.

No. 12.—The same, *Keyless*, pure Nickle Silver case, *not plated*, 6 ruby holes,
11 ruby jewels, adjusted ... ... Rs. 22
Jewelled in 10 ruby holes, 15 ruby jewels ... ... Rs. 25

No. 21.—"Guards" Watches, the Strongest in India ... ... Rs. 21

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

Bombay: 15, Hornby Road.
Calcutta: 2, Chowringhee.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Application.

NOTICES.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

We have received a large Consignment of Hunting Saddles, with Buck Skin Seat, from .....Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50.

Curb Bridles, complete with Bits.....Rs. 14 0

Pelham Bridles with Bit .....Rs. 9 8

A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.

Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Late Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and nutrimental properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habeson and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay, Cooper Madan & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor.
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

PASTA MACK

TRADE-MARK.

PASTA MACK. For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

FLOR DE COROMANDEL.

These very select Indian Cigars are made of choicest Dindigul tobacco, covered with the best Java Leaf.

Three sizes—No. I., No. II., and No. III.

To be obtained from
MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

WOOLS & Fancy Wools

Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c

The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of hose to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure wool dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the spinner, the saving being at least 50 in the lb.

SILKS FOR KNITTING &c.

WEAK AND LANGUID

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Doctors recommend it as possessing the only real practicable means for the restoration of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of **Nervous Exhaustion.** Neuralgia, Impotency, Nervous Prostration, Torpid Liver, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. Full **Thousands Testimonials.** This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other diseases specially incidental to tropical climates. **Descriptive Pamphlet,** "Galvanism," sent to any address **free** on application to **MR. C. B. HARNESS,** Consulting Electrician (Founder of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd., Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in the World. 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. Advice by correspondence free of charge.

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRADY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.